

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

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## Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for:

ExxonMobil Oil Corporation  
Everett Terminal  
52 Beacham Street, Everett, Massachusetts 02149

### SWPPP Contact(s):

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### SWPPP Preparation Date:

Revision 2, October 16, 2013

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(Revision 0, January 10, 2012)

Prepared for NPDES Permit MA0000833 (Effective January 1, 2012)

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
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Revision 2 – October 2013

## Contents

<b>SECTION 1: FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND CONTACT INFORMATION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Facility Information	1
1.2 Contact Information/Responsible Parties	2
1.3 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team	3
1.4 Activities at the Terminal	4
1.5 General Location Map	5
1.6 Site Map	6
<b>SECTION 2: POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 Industrial Activity and Associated Pollutants	8
2.2 Spills and Leaks	10
2.3 Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges	12
2.4 Salt Storage	13
2.5 Sampling Data Summary	14
<b>SECTION 3: STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES</b>	<b>15</b>
3.1 Minimize Exposure	15
3.2 Good Housekeeping	18
3.3 Maintenance	19
3.4 Spill Prevention and Response	20
3.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls	21
3.6 Management of Runoff	22
3.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt	23
3.8 MSGP Sector-Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits	23
3.9 Employee Training	24
3.10 Non-Stormwater Discharges	24
3.11 Waste, Garbage and Floatable Debris	25
3.12 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials	25
<b>SECTION 4: SCHEDULES AND PROCEDURES FOR MONITORING</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>SECTION 5: INSPECTIONS</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>SECTION 6: DOCUMENTATION TO SUPPORT ELIGIBILITY CONSIDERATIONS UNDER OTHER FEDERAL LAWS</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>SECTION 7: SWPPP CERTIFICATION</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>SECTION 8: SWPPP MODIFICATIONS</b>	<b>33</b>

Appendix A – Facility Diagrams  
Appendix B – NPDES Permit No. MA0000833  
Appendix C – Quarterly SWPPP Inspection Form  
Appendix D – SWPPP Compliance Certification  
Appendix E – Record of SWPPP Amendments  
Appendix F – SWPPP Controlled Copies List

## SECTION 1: FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

### 1.1 Facility Information

#### Facility Information

Name of Facility: ExxonMobil Everett Terminal

Street: 52 Beacham Street

City: Everett State: MA ZIP Code: 02149

County or Similar Subdivision: Middlesex County

Permit Tracking Number: MA0000833 (if covered under a previous permit)

Latitude/Longitude (Use one of three possible formats, and specify method)

Latitude: 42.3972 ° N (decimal) Longitude: 71.0611 ° W (decimal)

Method for determining latitude/longitude: Coordinates per OPA-90 Plan

Is the facility located in Indian Country? No

If yes, name of Reservation, or if not part of a Reservation, indicate "not applicable." \_\_\_\_\_

Is this facility considered a Federal Facility? No

Estimated area of industrial activity at site exposed to stormwater: 110 (acres)

#### Discharge Information

Does this facility discharge stormwater into an MS4? No

If yes, name of MS4 operator: \_\_\_\_\_

Name(s) of water(s) that receive stormwater from your facility Island End River/ Mystic River Watershed (MA71)

Are any of your discharges directly into any segment of an "impaired" water? Yes

If Yes, identify name of the impaired water (and segment, if applicable): Mystic River (Includes Island End River)

Identify the pollutant(s) causing the impairment: Metals (other than mercury), oil and grease, organic enrichment/low dissolved oxygen, other inorganics, pathogens, priority organics, taste/color/odor, unionized ammonia (per EPA Water Locator Tool, <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/tmdltool.cfm>)

For pollutants identified, which do you have reason to believe will be present in your discharge? Metals (other than mercury), oil and grease, PAHs, BTEX

For pollutants identified, which have a completed TMDL? None

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

---

Do you discharge into a receiving water designated as a Tier 2 (or Tier 2.5) water? **No**

Are any of your stormwater discharges subject to effluent guidelines? **No**

If Yes, which guidelines apply? \_\_\_\_\_

Primary SIC Code or 2-letter Activity Code: 5171

(refer to Appendix D of the permit)

Identify your applicable sector and subsector: As a reference, the terminal is categorized as MSGP Sector P, Subsector P1

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued an Individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the ExxonMobil Everett Terminal (Everett Terminal) on 12 October 2011. This permit became effective 1 January 2012. This NPDES permit supersedes the permit issued on 29 September 2008. The 2011 NPDES permit requires a SWPPP be prepared in accordance with the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities.

## ***1.2 Contact Information/Responsible Parties***

### **Facility Operator (s):**

Name: **ExxonMobil Oil Corporation**

Address: **52 Beacham Street**

City, State, Zip Code: **Everett, Massachusetts, 02149**

Telephone Number: **(617) 381-2802**

Email address: **see SWPPP contact**

Fax number: **(617) 381-2954**

### **Facility Owner (s):**

Name: **Exxon Mobil Corporation**

Address: **5959 Las Colinas Boulevard**

City, State, Zip Code: **Irving, TX 73039-2298**

Telephone Number: **(972) 444-1000**

### **SWPPP Contact:**

Name: **Damian Guzman**

Telephone number: **(617) 381-2802**

Email address: **damian.a.guzman@exxonmobil.com**

Fax number: **(617) 381-2954**

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

### 1.3 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

**Instructions (see MSGP Part 5.1.1):**

- Identify the staff members (by name or title) that comprise the facility's stormwater pollution prevention team as well as their individual responsibilities.
- Your stormwater pollution prevention team is responsible for assisting the facility manager in developing and revising the facility's SWPPP, implementing and maintaining control measures/BMPs, and taking corrective actions where required. Each member of the stormwater pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of the MSGP and your SWPPP.

#### Everett Terminal Personnel

Staff Names	Individual Responsibilities
Terminal Superintendent	Provide resources to implement the SWPPP. SWPPP preparation. Coordinate training and stormwater monitoring activities. Overall operations of the Everett Terminal in accordance with this SWPPP, including good housekeeping, and general preventative maintenance. Overall coordination during any emergency response event. Coordinate discharge sampling and preparation/ submittal of Discharge Monitoring Report(s). Complete recordkeeping and ensure that monitoring and inspection reports are maintained as part of the SWPPP. Oversee the general maintenance of the drainage system. Assure SWPPP requirements are met for soil piles.
Field Environmental Advisor	SWPPP periodic review/ update and inspections. Identification and implementation of SWPPP BMPs.
Operator/ Maintenance Supervisor	Maintenance of the water treatment processes. Assistance with the discharge sampling. Support overall operations of the Everett Terminal, including good housekeeping and preventative maintenance. Assist with BMP upgrades as needed.
Terminal Supervisor	Oversight of day-to-day operations. Assist with overall SWPPP implementation and SWPPP training. Provide assistance during an emergency event.

#### Other Personnel

Staff Names	Individual Responsibilities
Sprague Energy Terminal Manager	Provide resources to implement the SWPPP at Sprague Energy Asphalt Terminal. Participate in quarterly SWPPP inspections.

Appendix F provides a list of the locations for the SWPPP controlled copies.

## **1.4 Activities at the Terminal**

The Facility consists of three properties: the ExxonMobil Everett Terminal's North and South Tank Farms, and the Sprague Energy Asphalt Terminal (Sprague Terminal). In 2001, ExxonMobil sold the Asphalt facility to Sprague Energy. The discharge from the facilities remained co-located after the sale.

ExxonMobil operates the Marine Vessel Dock and Marine Terminal (Marine Dock Facility) that transfers petroleum products between marine vessels and on-shore tanks. The Marine Dock Facility is not subject to this SWPPP, as NPDES Permit Number MA0000833 authorizes discharges from the 52 Beacham Street facility only.

The Everett Terminal consists of a North Tank Farm, north of Beacham Street, and a South Tank Farm, south of Beacham Street. The Everett Terminal receives, stores and distributes petroleum products. Activities at the Everett Terminal include product receipt and distribution, transfers of products from tank to tank within the terminal, checking product quality and inventory, routine maintenance and inspections. Tankers and barges carrying petroleum products are received via the Marine Dock Facility. The tankers and barges pump the products via aboveground pipeline to aboveground storage tanks located in the tank farm areas. Tank trucks deliver fuel additives to the North Tank Farm. The petroleum products are blended with the appropriate additives and transferred to tank trucks at the loading rack in the North Tank Farm. The Everett Terminal operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

In general, stormwater either drains by gravity or is pumped through a subsurface collection system to the Stormwater Treatment System (Treatment System). Stormwater from isolated secondary containment areas (i.e., product pumps) is collected by vacuum truck and discharged into the Treatment System. The Treatment System, located in the North Tank Farm, consists of multiple components and the flow path and method of treatment varies depending on the incoming flow rate. As described more fully in the most recent version of the "Operation and Maintenance Manual, Stormwater Treatment System," prepared for ExxonMobil Pipeline Company by Conestoga-Rovers & Associates, the Treatment System receives flow from North Tank Farm, South Tank Farm, Sprague asphalt plant, and a portion of Beacham Street. The system includes an oil water separator (OWS), a conventional oil water separator also known as the bypass flume, and a continuous treatment flow system (CFTS) which includes multimedia filtration and granulated activated carbon (GAC). The CFTS has a design capacity of 280 gallons per minute and treats dry weather and wet weather flows up to this capacity with an ultimate discharge through Outfall 01C from a treated water holding tank. Flows exceeding this flow threshold are 1) pumped to Tank 140 for holding until it can be treated by the CFTS; or 2) treated by the OWS only and discharged through Outfall 01A; or 3) in extreme wet weather events, flow passes through the conventional separator (bypass flume) and is discharged through outfall 01B. All three stormwater outfalls discharge to the Island End River.

Historically, there was a refinery located within the footprint of the Everett Terminal North Tank Farm. As a result, historical subsurface impacts are present in some locations. This impacted soil is managed under the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP). Details regarding areas with impacted soils are available from the ExxonMobil Remediation Project Manager. The existing storm water catch basin drainage system and associated manholes have been identified and mapped. Manholes where infiltration was evident have been repaired and sealed, with the intent of keeping subsurface impacts from entering the stormwater drainage system.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

---

The Sprague Energy Asphalt Terminal is bounded by Beacham Street on the North, the ExxonMobil South Tank Farm to the East and South and Robin Street to the West. Activities at the Sprague Terminal include product receipt and distribution, transfers of products from tank to tank within the terminal, checking product quality and inventory, routine maintenance and inspections. The Sprague Terminal consists of a tank farm, the adjacent truck loading rack, and ancillary structures and buildings. The Sprague Terminal receives asphalt via the ExxonMobil Marine Dock Facility as described above.

Stormwater from the Sprague Terminal moves by sheet flow into catch basins of the drainage system or is pumped from secondary containment areas to a lift station in the South Tank Farm. Stormwater entering this lift station is pumped to the Treatment System.

Stormwater from Beacham Street flows onto the Everett Terminal. This water may contain various oils and greases from passenger and commercial vehicles traveling on this heavily used public roadway. It may also contain sand and salt that was applied in the winter. This stormwater is also directed to the Treatment System.

The Sprague Terminal generally operates between March and October, with normal hours of operation being Monday through Friday from 4am to 4pm. During the winter months, personnel are present at the Sprague Terminal, but asphalt is rarely received or distributed.

## **1.5 General Location Map**

**Instructions (see MSGP Part 5.1.2):**

- Provide a general location map (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility and all receiving waters for your stormwater discharges (Attachment A).

The Facility is bounded to the north by railroad tracks, to the south by Distrigas and Schnitzer Northeast, to the east by the New England Produce Market, and to the west by light commercial and residential development. Beacham Street divides the North and South Tank Farms. Stormwater from the Facility is treated onsite and discharged via Outfalls 01A and 01C to the Island End River, which is a tributary of the Mystic River.

Refer to **Appendix A** for a locus map for the Facility (Figure 1).

## 1.6 Site Map

### Instructions (see MSGP Part 5.1.2):

- Include a map showing the following information. The site map should be included as Attachment B.
  - the size of the property in acres;
  - the location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;
  - directions of stormwater flow (use arrows);
  - locations of all existing structural control measures;
  - locations of all receiving waters in the immediate vicinity of your facility, indicating if any of the waters are impaired and, if so, whether the waters have TMDLs established for them;
  - locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;
  - locations of potential pollutant sources identified under MSGP, Part 5.1.3.2;
  - locations where significant spills or leaks identified under MSGP, Part 5.1.3.3 have occurred;
  - locations of all stormwater monitoring points;
  - locations of stormwater inlets and outfalls, with a unique identification code for each outfall (e.g., Outfall No. 1, No. 2, etc), indicating if you are treating one or more outfalls as "substantially identical" under MSGP, Parts 4.2.3, 5.1.5.2, and 6.1.1, and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall;
  - municipal separate storm sewer systems, where your stormwater discharges to them;
  - locations and descriptions of all non-stormwater discharges identified under MSGP, Part 2.1.2.10;
  - locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:
    - fueling stations;
    - vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
    - loading/unloading areas;
    - locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
    - liquid storage tanks;
    - processing and storage areas;
    - immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility;
    - transfer areas for substances in bulk;
    - machinery; and
  - locations and sources of run-on to your site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants.

Refer to **Appendix A** for the following figures:

- Figure 1 – Locus Map;
- Figure 2 – Aerial Photograph;
- Figure 3 – Facility Diagram;
- Figure 4 – Facility Details;
- Figure 5 – Facility Drainage Diagram; and
- Figure 6 through 13 – Potential Stormwater Pollution Sources.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

The following table summarizes the information provided in each figure.

Information	Figure
the size of the property in acres;	4
the location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;	3 and 4
directions of stormwater flow (use arrows);	5
locations of all existing structural control measures;	5
locations of all receiving waters in the immediate vicinity of your facility, indicating if any of the waters are impaired and, if so, whether the waters have TMDLs established for them;	2
locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;	5
locations of potential pollutant sources identified under MSGP, Part 5.1.3.2;	6 through 13
locations where significant spills or leaks identified under MSGP, Part 5.1.3.3 have occurred;	Not Applicable
locations of all stormwater monitoring points;	5
locations of stormwater inlets and outfalls, with a unique identification code for each outfall (e.g., Outfall No. 1, No. 2, etc), indicating if you are treating one or more outfalls as "substantially identical" under MSGP, Parts 4.2.3, 5.1.5.2, and 6.1.1, and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall;	Not Applicable
municipal separate storm sewer systems, where your stormwater discharges to them;	Not Applicable
locations and descriptions of all non-stormwater discharges identified under MSGP, Part 2.1.2.10 – renamed to discharges approved by other permits	5
locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fueling stations;</li> <li>• vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;</li> <li>• loading/unloading areas;</li> <li>• locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;</li> <li>• liquid storage tanks;</li> <li>• processing and storage areas;</li> <li>• immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility;</li> <li>• transfer areas for substances in bulk;</li> <li>• machinery; and</li> </ul>	6 through 13
locations and sources of run-on to your site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants.	5

## SECTION 2: POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

### Instructions (see Part 5.1.3):

- In this section, you are required to describe areas at your facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater or from which allowable non-stormwater discharges are released.

### 2.1 Industrial Activity and Associated Pollutants

#### Instructions (see MSGP Parts 5.1.3.1 and 5.1.3.2):

- Include a list of industrial activities exposed to stormwater (e.g., material storage; equipment/vehicle fueling, maintenance, and cleaning; cutting steel beams) and the pollutants or pollutant constituents (e.g., motor oil, fuel, battery acid, and cleaning solvents) associated with these activities.
- In your list of pollutants associated with your industrial activities, include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored, or disposed, and that have been exposed to stormwater in the 3 years prior to the date you prepare your SWPPP.

#### Everett Terminal

Industrial Activity Designation	Industrial Activity Description	Associated Pollutants	Associated Identification Number (Section 2.2)
A	Bulk storage of petroleum products and fuel additives in the North and South Tank Farms and at the Marine Dock	Gasoline, ultra-low sulfur diesel (ULSD), ethanol, heavy fuel oil, heating oil and fuel additives	15, 16, 23, 24
B	Maintenance or repair of North and South Tank Farm ASTs and associated valves, pumps and pipes	Gasoline, ULSD, ethanol, heavy fuel oil, heating oil and fuel additives, No. 6 fuel	15, 16
C	Tank-to-tank transfers of petroleum products and fuel additives	Gasoline, ULSD, ethanol, heavy fuel oil, heating oil and fuel additives	15, 16
D	Tank truck receipts and pump backs of petroleum products and fuel additives (truck to tank)	Gasoline, ULSD, ethanol, heavy fuel oil, heating oil and fuel additives	7, 8, 18, 20
E	Tank truck loading of petroleum products (tank to truck) at the ExxonMobil Loading Rack	Gasoline, ULSD, ethanol, heavy fuel oil and heating oil	17

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

Industrial Activity Designation	Industrial Activity Description	Associated Pollutants	Associated Identification Number (Section 2.2)
F	Storage and use of mechanical equipment	Petroleum products	1, 3, 5, 6, 9
G	Maintenance of mechanical equipment	Petroleum products	6, 9, 5
H	Vehicle parking	Petroleum products	2
I	Storage of recyclables and scrap metal	Metals, solids	13
J	Bulk material storage (e.g., sand, gravel)	Sediment (contributing to suspended solids)	19, 5
K	Clean-up of contamination under the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP)	Petroleum products, organic and inorganic lead	10
L	Hazardous waste storage and soil piles	Petroleum products, organic and inorganic lead, waste oil	11, 12, 14
M	General maintenance (e.g., snow plowing, maintenance of the stormwater collection and conveyance system, maintenance of electrical and mechanical systems, and coordination and support of ongoing construction projects)	Sediment (contributing to suspended solids)	1, 2, 4, 8, 22

***Sprague Terminal***

Industrial Activity Designation	Industrial Activity Description	Associated Pollutants	Associated Identification Number (Section 2.2)
N	Bulk storage in the South Tank Farm	Asphalt, asphalt coating, Chloria HT, ULSD, #2 heating oil	16
O	Maintenance or repair of South Tank Farm ASTs and associated valves, pumps and pipes	Asphalt, asphalt coating, Chloria HT, ULSD	16
P	Tank-to-tank transfers of petroleum products	Asphalt	16
Q	Tank truck loading (tank to truck) at the Sprague Loading Rack	Asphalt	17
R	Storage and use of mechanical equipment/vehicle parking	Petroleum products, asphalt	1, 2

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

Industrial Activity Designation	Industrial Activity Description	Associated Pollutants	Associated Identification Number (Section 2.2)
S	Maintenance of mechanical equipment	Petroleum products, asphalt	21
T	Equipment and vehicle washdown	Petroleum products, sediment (contributing to suspended solids)	21
U	Storage of batteries and other recyclables and scrap metal	Metals	19
V	Bulk material storage (e.g., sand, gravel)	Sediment (contributing to suspended solids)	19
W	Clean-up of product under the MCP	Petroleum products	N/A
X	General maintenance (include snow plowing, maintenance of the stormwater collection and conveyance system, maintenance of electrical and mechanical systems, and coordination and support of ongoing construction projects)	Sediment (contributing to suspended solids)	1, 2, 20

## 2.2 Spills and Leaks

### Instructions (See MSGP Part 5.1.3.3):

- Include the following in this section:
  - **Potential spills and leaks:** A description of where potential spills and leaks could occur at your site that could contribute pollutants to your stormwater discharge, and specify which outfall(s) are likely to be affected by such spills and leaks.
  - **Past spills and leaks:** A description of significant spills and leaks in the past 3 years of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants that actually occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a stormwater conveyance.
- *Note: Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under CWA Section 311 (see 40 CFR 110.6 and 40 CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC §9602.*

See Figure 6 for an overview of the locations of each of the areas listed in the following table. More detail on each of the areas is provided in Figures 7 through 13. Stormwater from each of these areas flows to the nearest catch basin or other stormwater collection device (e.g. sump), and is either pumped or flows via gravity to the Treatment System, which eventually discharges to the Island End River.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

**Areas of ExxonMobil and Sprague Terminals Where Potential Spills/Leaks Could Occur**

Identification Number	Area Description	Responsible Party	Outfalls
1A	Truck Parking and Equipment Laydown Area	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
1B	Truck Parking and Equipment Laydown Area	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
2A	Employee and Visitor Parking	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
2B	Employee and Visitor Parking	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
2C	Employee and Visitor Parking	Sprague	Outfall 01C
3	Spill Response Equipment	MSRC	Outfall 01C
4A	Treatment System – Tank 140	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
4B	Treatment System – Oil/Water Separator	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
4C	Treatment System – Cont. Flow Treatment System	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
5	Temporary Construction Staging Area	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
6	Hot Work Area	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
7	Additive Off-Load Area	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
8	Tank Bottom Water Management	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
9A	Equipment and Supply Storage	Maintenance Operations	Outfall 01C
9C	Equipment and Supply Storage	Maintenance Operations	Outfall 01C
10	Remediation – Bailed Product Storage	Remediation	Outfall 01C
11A	Hazardous Waste Storage/Accumulation Areas	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
11B	Hazardous Waste Storage/Accumulation Areas	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
11C	Hazardous Waste Storage/Accumulation areas	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
11D	Hazardous Waste Storage/Accumulation areas	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
11E	Hazardous Waste Storage/Accumulation areas	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
11F	Hazardous Waste Storage/Accumulation areas	Terminal Operations	N/A - Dock
12A	Soil Stockpile Area	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
12B	Soil Stockpile Area	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
13	Dumpster	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
14	Waste Oil Tank	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
15	Bulk Storage (ASTs) – North Tank Farm*	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
16	Bulk Storage (ASTs) – South Tank Farm*	Terminal Operations /Sprague	Outfall 01C
17A	Loading Rack	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
17B	Loading Rack	Sprague	Outfall 01C
18A	Pump Back Area – Tank Bottom Water Vac Truck Discharge	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
18B	Product Pump Back Area	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
18C	Product Pump Back Area	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
18D	Product Pump Back Area	Sprague	Outfall 01C

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

Identification Number	Area Description	Responsible Party	Outfalls
19	Bulk Material Storage	Sprague	Outfall 01C
20A	Fuel Oil Delivery	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
20B	Fuel Oil Delivery	Sprague	Outfall 01C
21	Storage and Equipment Area	Sprague	Outfall 01C
22	Stormwater Pumps and Lift Station	Terminal Operations	Outfall 01C
23	Oil Transfer Pumps	Terminal Operations	N/A - Dock
24	Gasoline Anti-Corrosion System	Terminal Operations	N/A - Dock

\* The updated list of the ExxonMobil's aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) is provided in the Oil Spill Response Plan (OSRP). The cumulative shell capacity of the North Tank Farm is approximately 83,000,000 gallons (including idle/out-of-use tanks). The cumulative shell capacity of the South Tank Farm is approximately 31,000,000 gallons (including idle/out-of-use tanks).

The North Tank Farm contains twenty-one (21) ASTs storing petroleum products and having capacities of more than 500,000 gallons each. The North Tank Farm also has six gasoline/fuel oil additive tanks, and four water (holding) tanks, which store wastewater/treated wastewater. The remaining tanks are idle or out-of-service.

The South Tank Farm contains twenty (20) ASTs. One of these tanks stores petroleum products and has an individual capacity of approximately 3,000,000 gallons. One tank holds fire water, two contain No. 6 Fuel Oil, and the remaining tanks are idle or out-of-service.

The Sprague Terminal contains six (6) large ASTs storing asphalt and other smaller tanks contain Chloria HT heat transfer oil and heating oil for use on site.

#### Description of Past Spills/Leaks

Date	Description	Outfalls
Not applicable	No significant spills or leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants have occurred in the past three years. Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under CWA Section 311 (see 40 CFR 110.6 and 40 CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC §9602.	Not applicable

### 2.3 Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

**Instructions (see 2008 MSGP Part 5.1.3.4):**

- The questions below require you to provide documentation of the following:
  - Your evaluation for the presence of non-stormwater discharges at your site; and
  - Your elimination of any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges.

- Date of evaluation: May through August 2006, in response to the NPDES Request for Information (RFI) dated April 14, 2006.

- Description of the evaluation criteria used:

Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges:

- Groundwater that infiltrates into the drainage system;
- Hydrostatic test water (with special testing requirements per the individual NPDES permit – see Appendix B for requirements);
- Boiler condensate (to nearest catch basin);
- Fire testing water and fire hydrant flushings (to nearest catch basin);
- Truck wash water without detergents (to nearest catch basin);
- Water from the former holding pond; and
- Continuous treatment system filter backwash water.

Other Non-Stormwater Discharges Going to Other Permitted Discharges: Under the individual NPDES permit (Appendix B), tank bottom water, vessel and/or bilge water, and the floor drains from maintenance garage cannot discharge to the stormwater system. These discharges are fully captured, treated onsite, and discharged to the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) separately. Extracted groundwater from excavation dewatering is treated onsite and discharged under the Massachusetts Remediation General Permit, or is disposed of off-site.

- List of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation: Catch basin 25, catch basin 14, and the silt trap. These locations were called CB15, CB1E/CB1F, and MH3, respectively, in the NPDES RFI.
- Action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), if any were identified. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to sanitary, or an NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge:  
Not applicable.

## 2.4 Salt Storage

**Instructions (see MSGP Part 5.1.3.5):**

- Document the location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes.
- Note: You will be asked additional questions concerning salt storage in Section 3.7, below.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

---

Salt storage is applicable to ExxonMobil and Sprague for winter time de-icing operations.

### ExxonMobil

Salt is stored northeast of the Everett Terminal office. The salt is contained within an open ended concrete bin, and is covered with plastic tarps when not in use to prevent contact with stormwater and to keep the salt dry.

### Sprague

Salt is stored adjacent to the Sprague Terminal office and is covered with plastic tarps when not in use to prevent contact with stormwater and to keep the salt dry.

## 2.5 Sampling Data Summary

### Instructions (See MSGP Part 5.1.3.6):

- Summarize all stormwater sampling data collected from your permitted outfalls during the previous permit term.

Monthly discharge sampling was conducted at the Facility for Outfall 01A (formerly identified as Outfall 001A), and the data were submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MADEP) via Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). Sampling was also conducted each time stormwater was discharged through Outfall 01B (formerly identified as Outfall 001B). Samples were analyzed for pH; oil and grease (O&G); polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs); benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTEX); and total suspended solids (TSS). The EPA Fact Sheet associated with the individual NPDES Permit summarizes the DMR data for the previous permit term.

See the Everett Terminal library (water files) for copies of the facility's DMRs.

## SECTION 3: STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES

### Instructions (See MSGP Parts 5.1.4.1 and 2.1.2):

- In Sections 3.1 - 3.12, you are asked to describe the stormwater control measures that you have installed at your site to meet each of the permit's "non-numeric effluent limits" in Part 2.1.2 of the MSGP.

### 3.1 *Minimize Exposure*

#### Instructions (see MSGP Part 2.1.2.1):

- Describe any structural controls or practices used to minimize the exposure of industrial activities to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff. Describe where the controls or practices are being implemented at your site.

Figure 6 shows the areas of potential stormwater pollution sources. The collected stormwater runoff will be managed in the Treatment System. Various controls and practices are used to minimize the exposure of industrial activities to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff and are described below by industrial activity. Active response measures (i.e., sorbent materials) will be deployed if a spill were to occur.

### ExxonMobil Terminal

#### **Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs)**

The ASTs are equipped with secondary containment structures. A summary of their features is provided below:

- Per the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan, containment areas are sufficiently sized to allow for stormwater accumulation and product spills.
- Terminal personnel inspect the secondary containment areas daily and monthly per the SPCC Plan.
- Drainage from the dike/berm containment areas is pumped out to the Treatment System. Prior to manually pumping out a secondary containment area, personnel visually verify that there is no significant accumulation within the containment area that could be released to the stormwater drainage system. If significant petroleum product is accumulated, the secondary containment area is pumped out by vacuum truck for offsite disposal, or the sheen is removed using absorbent pads. The source of the petroleum will be investigated, with corrective action completed as necessary. The visual observations and corrective measures of managing the stormwater are documented electronically using IntelTrac.

#### **Product Transfer via Pipelines and Trucks**

There are four principal product transfer operations at the Everett Terminal, including transfers at the Marine Vessel Dock (vessel to tank via dock pipelines), tank-to-tank transfers, tank truck transfers and

**Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)**  
**ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal**  
**Revision 2 – October 2013**

---

product pump backs, and tank truck loading. Transfer operations are only conducted at the Terminal when personnel are present to oversee the transfer operations.

- The tank being filled will be monitored by Everett Terminal personnel. Whenever topping off a tank, an employee will closely monitor the tank, and be in constant two-way radio communication with the other personnel involved in the transfer. Tanks have liquid level alarms.
- Product transfers are not conducted during severe thunderstorms, whenever possible.
- Everett Terminal personnel are onsite during any truck loading or unloading, and the truck driver must be present during the entire operation.
- If a spill should occur at the truck loading rack, the drivers are trained in appropriate notifications.
- There are four truck unloading areas at the Everett Terminal. When trucks deliver product to the Terminal, drip pans or buckets are used at the truck connection when connecting and disconnecting from the tank truck pump-off lines. Fixed drip pans are used as containment at the fixed connection. The containment system is capable of containing minor oil spills and drips associated with the transfer operations.
- The Tank Truck Loading Racks are covered and underlain by concrete and have a concrete perimeter drain to contain minor spills and drips associated with loading. Rainwater collected via roof drains is directed away from the loading rack.
- Fuel oil deliveries are received by tanker truck. Drip pans or buckets are used at the truck connection when connecting and disconnecting.

#### **Vehicle Parking Areas and Equipment Storage**

The Everett Terminal has paved and unpaved areas dedicated to visitor and personnel parking. There are also parking areas for site maintenance trucks and construction equipment. These areas are susceptible to fuel and oil spills from leaking vehicles. Stormwater run-off from the parking areas may come into contact with oil and fuel from parked vehicles before entering the drainage system.

Vehicle maintenance activities are conducted inside within the service garage. To minimize spills from vehicles, no company or personal vehicle maintenance activities are conducted in the parking lots. In addition, and as part of the Everett Terminal's security program, visitor, delivery, and transport vehicles are subject to inspection prior to entry. Vehicles with visible leaking fuel and/or oil are detained outside of the Everett Terminal. Any tank trucks parked onsite are empty or parked inside secondary containment areas.

Small pieces of equipment and containers are stored in storage trailers, at the metal fabrication station storage area, and at the equipment and supply storage area. When not in use, materials are stored inside a trailer or covered and stored on pallets. Storage of equipment is consolidated in discrete areas to reduce the number of locations where equipment is stored, and the locations are not within high-velocity stormwater flow areas.

#### **Building and Grounds Maintenance**

Normal building and grounds maintenance activities include snow plowing, maintenance of the stormwater collection and conveyance system, maintenance of electrical and mechanical systems, and coordination and support of ongoing construction projects. Various oils and greases may be used during these

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

---

operations but are stored inside when not needed. At the end of a maintenance project, equipment and tools are cleaned up and stored as part of the facility work internal permitting process.

### Sprague Terminal

#### **Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs)**

The ASTs are equipped with secondary containment structures. A summary of their features is provided below:

- Per the SPCC Plan, containment areas are sufficiently sized to allow for stormwater accumulation and product spills.
- Sprague Terminal personnel inspect the secondary containment areas daily and monthly per the SPCC Plan.
- Drainage from the dike/berm containment areas is pumped out to the Treatment System. Prior to manually pumping out a secondary containment area, personnel visually verify that there is no significant accumulation within the containment area that could be released to the stormwater drainage system. If significant petroleum product is accumulated, the secondary containment area is pumped out by vacuum truck for offsite disposal, or the sheen is removed using absorbent pads. The source of the petroleum will be investigated, with corrective action completed as necessary. The visual observations and corrective measures of managing the stormwater are not documented.

#### **Product Transfer via Pipelines and Trucks**

There are four principal product transfer operations at the Sprague Terminal, including transfers at the Marine Vessel Dock (vessel to tank via dock pipelines), tank-to-tank transfers, tank truck transfers, and tank truck loading. Transfer operations are only conducted at the Terminal when personnel are present to oversee the transfer operations.

- The tank being filled will be monitored by Sprague Terminal personnel. Whenever topping off a tank, an employee will closely monitor the tank, and be in constant two-way radio communication with the other personnel involved in the transfer. Tanks have liquid level alarms.
- Product transfers will not be conducted during severe thunderstorms, whenever possible.
- Sprague Terminal personnel will be onsite during any truck loading or unloading, and the truck driver must be present during the entire operation.
- If a spill should occur at the truck loading rack, the drivers are trained in appropriate notifications.
- When trucks deliver product to the Sprague Terminal, drip pans or buckets will be used at the truck connection when connecting and disconnecting from the tank truck pump-off lines. Fixed drip pans will be used as containment at the fixed connection. The containment system is capable of containing minor oil spills and drips associated with the transfer operations.
- The Tank Truck Loading Racks are covered and underlain by concrete to contain minor spills and drips associated with loading. Rainwater collected via roof drains is directed away from the loading rack.
- Fuel oil deliveries will be received by tanker truck. Drip pans or buckets will be used at the truck connection when connecting and disconnecting.

#### **Vehicle Parking Areas and Equipment Storage**

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

---

The Sprague lot has paved areas dedicated to visitor and personnel parking. There are also parking areas for site maintenance trucks. These areas are susceptible to fuel and oil spills from leaking vehicles. Stormwater run-off from the parking areas may come into contact with oil and fuel from parked vehicles before entering the drainage system.

To minimize spills from vehicles, no company or personal vehicle maintenance activities are conducted in the parking lots. In addition, and as part of Sprague's security program, visitor, delivery, and transport vehicles are inspected prior to entry. Vehicles with visible leaking fuel and/or oil are detained outside of the Sprague Terminal.

Small pieces of equipment and containers are stored in a chemical storage and equipment area. This area has secondary containment.

### **Building and Grounds Maintenance**

Normal building and grounds maintenance activities include snow plowing, maintenance of electrical and mechanical systems, and coordination and support of ongoing construction projects. Various oils and greases may be used during these operations.

## **3.2 Good Housekeeping**

### **Instructions (see MSGP Parts 2.1.2.2 and 5.1.5.1):**

Describe any practices you are implementing to keep exposed areas of your site clean. Describe where each practice is being implemented at your site. Include here your schedule for: (1) regular pickup and disposal of waste materials, and (2) routine inspections for leaks and of the condition of drums, tanks, and containers.

Good housekeeping is an extremely important management practice to reduce the potential for pollutants in stormwater runoff. A clean and orderly work area reduces the possibility of accidental spills caused by mishandling of chemicals and equipment, and can reduce safety hazards to facility personnel. Well-maintained and properly managed material storage areas will also reduce the possibility of stormwater contamination.

The following is a list of good housekeeping practices that are in effect and will continue to be practiced regularly:

### **ExxonMobil**

- Pick up and dispose of discarded waste materials that are potentially exposed to stormwater;
- Keep any containers potentially exposed to stormwater clean;
- Store containers on pallets or similar devices to prevent corrosion of the containers which can result when containers come into contact with the ground;
- Ensure that the loading and unloading of chemicals and oil products is overseen by Everett Terminal employees;
- Remove hazardous waste as required by applicable regulatory requirements; and
- Empty dumpsters as needed.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

---

### Sprague

- Pick up and dispose of discarded waste materials that are potentially exposed to stormwater;
- Keep any containers potentially exposed to stormwater clean;
- Store containers on pallets or similar devices to prevent corrosion of the containers which can result when containers come into contact with the ground;
- Ensure that the loading and unloading of chemicals and oil products is overseen by Sprague Terminal employees;
- Remove hazardous waste as required by applicable regulatory requirements; and
- Empty dumpsters as needed.

### **3.3 Maintenance**

**Instructions (see MSGP Parts 2.1.2.3 and 5.1.5.1):**

- Describe procedures (1) to maintain industrial equipment so that spills/leaks are avoided, and (2) to maintain any of your site's control measures in effective operating condition. Include the schedule you will follow for such maintenance activities. Describe where each applicable procedure is being implemented at the site.

Containers with oil are maintained based on inspections findings that are conducted per the SPCC Plan. A copy of the SPCC Plan is kept in the Everett Terminal Library. Other containers are maintained based on the findings of the quarterly SWPPP inspections. The checklist for the SWPPP inspections is provided in Appendix C.

There are two general types of preventative maintenance:

- Preventative maintenance of the stormwater drainage system, including the Treatment System; and
- Preventative maintenance of Everett and Sprague Terminal systems that could contribute to contamination of stormwater.

### ExxonMobil

#### **Preventative Maintenance of Stormwater Treatment System**

Maintenance of the stormwater drainage system is fully described in the "Operation and Maintenance Manual, Stormwater Treatment System," and also includes the following:

- The OWS is visually observed on at least a daily basis and oil is skimmed off the separator, as needed.
- Catch basins, sediment basins, and drains are inspected annually and then cleaned out to remove solids accumulation as needed.
- Silt capture devices are installed in several catch basins and are inspected and cleaned out to remove solids accumulation as needed.
- Tank 140 is inspected and cleaned approximately every 20 years, depending on solids accumulation.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

Materials removed are disposed of in an appropriate manner, and improvements and repairs are completed as necessary.

#### **Preventative Maintenance of Existing Storage and Transfer Areas**

Maintenance of equipment in the existing storage/transfer areas and other Everett Terminal areas that contact stormwater includes the following basic elements:

- Periodic inspections of equipment which can result in a discharge to the stormwater systems; and
- Appropriate and timely adjustment, repair or replacement of such equipment, as needed, to ensure proper working order.

#### **Sprague**

#### **Preventative Maintenance of Existing Storage and Transfer Areas**

Maintenance of equipment in the existing storage/transfer areas and other Sprague Terminal areas that contact stormwater includes the following basic elements:

- Periodic inspections of equipment which can result in a discharge to the stormwater systems; and
- Appropriate and timely adjustment, repair or replacement of such equipment, as needed, to ensure proper working order.

### ***3.4 Spill Prevention and Response***

#### **Instructions (see MSGP Parts 2.1.2.4 and 5.1.5.1):**

- Describe any structural controls or procedures used to minimize the potential for leaks, spills, and other releases. You must implement the following at a minimum:
  - Procedures for plainly labeling containers (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," "Fertilizers and Pesticides," etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;
  - Preventative measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling;
  - Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases; and
  - Procedures for notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies.

Describe where each control is to be located or where applicable procedures will be implemented.

- Note: Some facilities may be required to develop a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan under a separate regulatory program (40 CFR 112). If you are required to develop an SPCC plan, or you already have one, you should include references to the relevant requirements from your plan.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

The following Spill Prevention and Response BMPs are in effect and will continue to be implemented:

- Spill response kits will be strategically located and will be maintained in order to expeditiously contain and clean up leaks, spills, or other releases;
- The appropriate facility personnel (e.g., Terminal Superintendent), emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies will be notified in a timely fashion in the event of a significant spill or release;
- Preventative measures (e.g., barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and tank overfill protection) will be implemented as appropriate; and
- Inspections of the spill response equipment will be conducted annually by Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRP), with a copy of the inspection report given to ExxonMobil.

#### ExxonMobil

Details regarding spill prevention and response are provided in the Everett Terminal's Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan and Facility Response Plan (FRP).

#### Sprague

Details regarding spill prevention and response are provided in Sprague's Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan.

### **3.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls**

#### **Instructions (see MSGP Part 2.1.2.5):**

Describe structural or non-structural controls used at your site to stabilize exposed areas and contain runoff to minimize onsite erosion and potential offsite discharges of sediment. Note: You must at a minimum implement flow velocity dissipation devices at outfalls and discharge channels. Describe the location at your site where each control will be implemented.

The Facility's operating footprint (including the Sprague Energy facilities in the South Tank Farm) is approximately 110 acres. The ASTs are located within earthen containment dikes. Stormwater is collected in sumps and is manually pumped from each containment area. Collecting the stormwater in the sumps allows solids to settle out prior to pumping. Pumping is conducted to minimize solids (i.e., minimize total suspended solids entering the pumps) and to not exceed the overall capacity of the Treatment System. Parking areas are either paved or gravel/graded to minimize erosion. Soil and salt piles are covered in plastic tarps and/or covered in a lined roll-off box. Public access roads are paved and maintained by the City of Everett.

The Treatment System contains a sedimentation tank (Tank 140) which is employed when stormwater flows exceed the design capacity of the CFTS and allows settling of solids in stormwater. The CFTS also treats stormwater flows for suspended sediments prior to discharge.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

---

Temporary storage of soil stockpiles used for construction projects are covered when not in use and are located in areas that are not known to have high-velocity stormwater flows. These measures reduce the potential for sediment to erode from the piles and enter stormwater system.

For any future construction projects (less than one acre) that may create erosion and sedimentation problems, personnel will take reasonable steps to minimize ground disturbance and contain sedimentation by using appropriate erosion and sedimentation controls, and/or temporary diversionary structures. Construction projects greater than one acre will comply with applicable EPA stormwater requirements.

### **3.6 Management of Runoff**

**Instructions (See MSGP Part 2.1.2.6):**

- Describe controls used at your site to divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff. Describe the location at your site where each control will be implemented.

As shown on Figure 5, stormwater run-off from the Facility flows either as overland sheet flow to the nearest catch basin or infiltrates. Stormwater does not flow outside of the ExxonMobil and Sprague properties.

#### **North and South Tank Farms**

The ASTs in the North Tank Farm are surrounded by localized secondary containment structures (earthen dikes) which are designed to contain a minimum of 110% of the largest tank volume, which provides sufficient freeboard to accommodate precipitation events. Stormwater from the diked areas infiltrates, and water which does not infiltrate is manually discharged to the drainage system and Treatment System. Accumulated stormwater and runoff is visually inspected for the presence of petroleum. If the water accumulated within the diked area contains visual evidence of petroleum products, the operator will determine whether the petroleum products are to be removed with sorbent materials, or if the water is collected by a vacuum truck.

The bunkered concrete tanks in the South Tank Farm (i.e., Tanks 221 to 224) are designed with earthen backfill, concrete roofs and concrete retention walls as means of secondary containment. These tanks have been emptied and are idle. Stormwater from upon the concrete roofs is routed to the drainage system and Treatment System.

Sprague Energy owns a portion of the South Tank Farm. ExxonMobil's NPDES permit authorizes ExxonMobil to receive, treat, and discharge stormwater from the Sprague Terminal. Stormwater from within the Sprague Terminal tank farm is manually drained to a lift station in the South Tank Farm. Stormwater entering this lift station is pumped to the Treatment System.

#### **Transfer Areas**

Stormwater from the paved areas around the fuel and additive loading facilities, service garage and office building is gravity-conveyed through a series of stormwater structures to the Treatment System.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

The tank truck loading racks are in a paved area with perimeter trench drains. The paved areas are designed with slopes and catch basins to collect stormwater.

When tank trucks deliver product to the Terminal, drip pans or buckets are used when connecting and disconnecting the tank truck pump-off lines.

### **3.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt**

**Instructions (see MSGP Part 2.1.2.7):**

If applicable, describe structures at your site that either cover or enclose salt storage piles or piles containing salt, or that prevent the discharge of stormwater from such piles. Also, describe any controls or procedures used to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Describe the location at your site where each control and/or procedure will be implemented.

#### **ExxonMobil**

Salt storage is contained within an open-ended concrete bin, and is covered with plastic tarps to prevent contact with stormwater and to keep the salt dry. Tarps are removed only as long as needed during loading and unloading operations. The salt pile will not be bigger than what can be enclosed by the bin and tarps.

#### **Sprague**

Salt storage is covered with plastic tarps to prevent contact with stormwater and to keep the salt dry. Tarps are removed only as long as needed during loading and unloading operations. The salt pile will not be bigger than what can be enclosed by tarps.

### **3.8 MSGP Sector-Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits**

**Instructions (see MSGP Part 2.1.2.8):**

- Describe any controls or procedures that will be used at your site to comply with any sector-specific requirements that apply to you in Part 8 of the MSGP. Describe the location at your site where each control and/or procedure will be implemented.
- Note: Sector-specific effluent limits apply to Sectors A, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z, and AA.

The facility is not covered under the MSGP; therefore, sector-specific non-numeric effluent limits under the MSGP are not applicable.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

### 3.9 Employee Training

**Instructions (see MSGP Parts 2.1.2.9 and 5.1.5.1):**

- Describe your plan for training the employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of the MSGP, including all members of your Pollution Prevention Team. Included in your description must be the frequency of training (note: recommended at least one time per year), and the schedule you will follow.

The ExxonMobil Terminal Superintendent is responsible for coordinating the training of Everett Terminal operations and maintenance personnel per this SWPPP. The Sprague Terminal Manager will participate in this training and then train other appropriate Sprague personnel. Training will be completed using computer-based Global Management Training (GMT) software. The training shall be conducted once per year and may be combined with the SPCC or other training. At a minimum, the topics below shall be covered for employee training:

Employee Training Topics	ExxonMobil	Sprague
Purpose & content of the SWPPP	✓	✓
Location of stormwater drainage structures & receiving waters of the stormwater system to emphasize the importance of keeping pollutants out of the storm drains	✓	
Operation and maintenance of the oil/water separator (overview)	✓	
Operation and maintenance of the CFTS (overview)	✓	
Proper fueling procedures	✓	✓
Spill prevention & response procedures (SPCC training)	✓	✓
Proper product pump back procedures	✓	✓
Proper vehicle washing practices	✓	✓
Proper equipment maintenance procedures	✓	✓
Good housekeeping practices	✓	✓

### 3.10 Non-Stormwater Discharges

**Instructions (see MSGP 2.1.2.10):**

- Describe how you eliminated any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges at your site. The unauthorized non-stormwater discharges include any non-stormwater discharges that are not specifically identified in Part 1.1.3 of the permit. Note: If this section is already addressed by your documentation for Section 2.3, you can simply include a cross-reference to that section of your SWPPP.

Authorized non-stormwater discharges are detailed in Section 2.3. The facility has non-stormwater discharges authorized under individual NPDES Permit No. MA0000833, the Massachusetts Remediation General Permit, and an MWRA permit.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

---

The Everett Terminal is specifically prohibited from the following non-stormwater discharges from discharging through Outfalls 01A, 01B, and 01C:

- Tank bottom water;
- Vessel bilge water;
- Truck and equipment wash water with detergents (wash water with detergents is either captured via secondary containment or collected as it ponds on mats placed over the catch basins); and
- Floor wash water from the interior of the facility maintenance garage.

### ***3.11 Waste, Garbage and Floatable Debris***

**Instructions (see MSGP Part 2.1.2.11):**

- Describe controls and procedures that will be used at your site to minimize discharges of waste, garbage, and floatable debris. Describe the location at your site where each control and/or procedure will be implemented.

#### ExxonMobil

Dumpsters and soil stockpiles are kept covered when not in use.

Catch basins are designed to capture debris, and the cover gratings are regularly inspected and cleaned.

#### Sprague

Dumpsters are kept covered when not in use.

### ***3.12 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials***

**Instructions (see MSGP Part 2.1.2.12):**

- Describe controls and procedures you will use at your site to minimize the generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials. Describe the location at your site where each control and/or procedures will be implemented.

#### ExxonMobil

The majority of the truck traffic is generally limited to the entry, loading racks, and additive tank areas. Additional pick-up trucks, vans, and construction vehicles are used throughout the Everett Terminal to conduct routine maintenance and small construction projects. Vehicles generally travel on paved surfaces, limiting the amount of dust that they generate. Vehicles that work in the vicinity of and have the ability to track potential stormwater pollutants (i.e., salt or sand), are routinely inspected and cleaned as needed. Dust tracking by vehicles is minimized through good housekeeping.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

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### Sprague

The majority of the truck traffic is generally limited to the entry and loading rack areas. Additional pick-up trucks, vans, and construction vehicles are used to conduct routine maintenance and small construction projects. Vehicles generally travel on paved surfaces, limiting the amount of dust that they generate. Vehicles that work in the vicinity of and have the ability to track potential stormwater pollutants (i.e., salt or sand), are routinely inspected and cleaned as needed. Dust tracking by vehicles is minimized through good housekeeping.

## SECTION 4: SCHEDULES AND PROCEDURES FOR MONITORING

### Instructions (see MSGP Part 5.1.5.2):

- Describe your procedures for conducting the five types of analytical monitoring specified by the MSGP, where applicable to your facility, including:
  - Benchmark monitoring (MSGP, Part 6.2.1 and relevant requirements in Part 8 and/or Part 9);
  - Effluent limitations guidelines monitoring (MSGP, Part 6.2.2 and relevant requirements in Part 8);
  - State- or Tribal-specific monitoring (MSGP, Part 6.2.3 and relevant requirements in Part 9);
  - Impaired waters monitoring (MSGP, Part 6.2.4); and
  - Other monitoring as required by EPA (MSGP, Part 6.2.5).
- Depending on the type of facility you operate, and the monitoring requirements to which you are subject, you must collect and analyze stormwater samples and document monitoring activities consistent with the procedures described in MSGP, Part 6 and Appendix B, Subsections 10 – 12, and any additional sector-specific or State/Tribal-specific requirements in MSGP, Parts 8 and 9, respectively. Refer to MSGP, Part 7 for reporting and recordkeeping requirements. Note: All monitoring must be conducted in accordance with the relevant sampling and analysis requirements at 40 CFR Part 136. Include in your description procedures for ensuring compliance with these requirements.
- If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites for benchmark monitoring, you must include in your SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by MSGP, Part 6.2.1.3.
- If you plan to use the substantially identical outfall exception for your benchmark monitoring requirements in MSGP, Part 6.2.1 and/or your quarterly visual assessment requirements in MSGP, Part 4.2.3, you must include the following documentation:
  - Location of each of the substantially identical outfalls;
  - Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each outfall;
  - Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each outfall;
  - Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each outfall that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges;
  - An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low = under 40%; medium = 40 to 65%; high = above 65%); and
  - Why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.

For each type of monitoring, your SWPPP must include a description of:

1. **Sample Location(s).** Describe where samples will be collected, including any determination that two or more outfalls are substantially identical.

Outfall 01A – Located following wet well 203 in the Treatment System. Treatment includes the API oil-water separator.

Outfall 01B – Located following wet well 202B in the Treatment System. Treatment includes the conventional separator.

Outfall 01C – Located following tank T-401 in the CFTS building. Treatment includes the oil-water separator followed by the CFTS.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

2. **Pollutant Parameters to be Sampled.** Include a list of the pollutant parameters that will be sampled and the frequency of sampling for each parameter. Refer to the following table.

Sample Location	Parameter	Laboratory Method	Monitoring Schedule
Outfall 01A	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	SM 2540 D	Monthly
	Oil & Grease (O&G)	1664	Monthly
	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene (BTEX)	602	Quarterly
	Polycyclic aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	610	Quarterly
	Total Hg	245.1	Quarterly*
	Available Cyanide	OIA 1677	Quarterly*
	Ethanol		Quarterly
	Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	602	Quarterly*
Outfall 01B	TSS	SM 2540 D	Each Discharge
	O&G	1664	Each Discharge
Outfall 01C	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	SM 2540 D	Monthly
	Oil & Grease (O&G)	1664	Monthly
	Available Cyanide	OIA 1677	Quarterly*
	Al, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Zn	200.7	Quarterly
	Total Hg	245.1	Quarterly*
	LC50		Semi-Annually
	Total Solids		Semi-Annually
	Ammonia		Semi-Annually
	TOC	5310 B	Semi-Annually
	Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	610	Monthly
	BTEX	602	Monthly
	Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	602	Monthly*
	48-Hour Static Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)	2007.0	March and September*

Note: Monthly pH and flow measurements are completed in the field (not laboratory tested) and are required at each outfall. Permit thresholds for each parameter is listed in the Permit provided in Appendix B.

\*See special sampling requirements listed below.

3. **Monitoring Schedules.** Include the schedule you will follow for monitoring your stormwater discharge, including where applicable any alternate monitoring periods to be used for facilities in climates with irregular stormwater runoff (MSGP, Part 6.1.6). A stormwater sampling protocol plan entitled "NPDES Permit Compliance and Sampling Procedure" has been prepared and the most recent version shall be referenced to confirm the specific protocol for sampling from each of the three permitted outfalls.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

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4. **Numeric Limitations.** List here any pollutant parameters subject to numeric limits (effluent limitations guidelines), and which outfalls are subject to such limits. *Outfall 01A, Outfall 01B, and Outfall 01C have numeric limits as defined in the individual NPDES permit provided in Appendix B.*
5. **Procedures.** Describe procedures you will follow for collecting samples, including responsible staff who will be involved, logistics for taking and handling samples, laboratory to be used, etc. *Monthly discharge samples are collected under an operator's supervision. Analytical samples are collected using clean collection bottles supplied by the laboratory. A sample port is used to collect samples from the final discharge. Sample containers are filled directly using the sample port, kept on ice, and submitted to Test America in Nashville, Tennessee and EnviroSystems in Hampton, New Hampshire via standard Chain of Custody procedures.*

The following Special Sampling Requirements are listed in the individual NPDES permit provided in Appendix B:

- A. Available cyanide shall be analyzed using a detection limit less than or equal to 2.0 µg/l. After submitting ten (10) consecutive quarterly sampling results that are each below the available cyanide detection limit, a written request shall be submitted to EPA for approval to eliminate required testing for available cyanide. Testing for this pollutant will continue quarterly until notice is received by certified mail from the EPA that the request has been approved and the available cyanide testing requirement has been eliminated.
- B. Total mercury shall be analyzed using a detection limit less than or equal to 2.0 µg/l. After submitting ten (10) consecutive quarterly sampling results that are each below the total mercury detection limit, a written request shall be submitted to the EPA for approval to eliminate required testing for total mercury. Testing for this pollutant will continue quarterly until notice is received by certified mail from the EPA that the request has been approved and the total mercury testing requirement has been eliminated.
- C. MTBE shall be analyzed using a detection limit less than or equal to 5 µg/l. After submitting ten (10) consecutive quarterly sampling results that are each below the MTBE minimum level, a written request shall be submitted to the EPA for approval to eliminate required testing for MTBE. Testing for this pollutant will continue at the frequency specified in the permit until notice is received by certified mail from the EPA that the request has been approved and the MTBE testing requirement has been eliminated.
- D. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) test results will be submitted within 30 days after the sampling date with the routine Discharge Monitoring Reports.

## SECTION 5: INSPECTIONS

### Instructions:

- Describe your procedures for performing the three types of inspections required by this permit, including:
  - Routine facility inspections (MSGP, Part 4.1);
  - Quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges (MSGP, Part 4.2); and
  - Comprehensive site inspections (MSGP, Part 4.3).
- If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites relating to routine facility inspections and quarterly visual assessments, you must include in your SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by MSGP, Parts 4.1.3 and 4.2.3.
- Attachments E and F include sample routine facility inspection and quarterly visual assessment forms. Appendix I includes a comprehensive site inspection form (Annual Reporting Form).

For the routine facility inspections and the comprehensive site inspections to be performed at your site, include a description of the following:

- The names of the person(s), or the positions of the person(s), responsible for inspection: [Everett Terminal Superintendent, ExxonMobil Pipeline Company](#)
- The schedules to be used for conducting inspections. Include here any tentative schedule that will be used for facilities in climates with irregular stormwater runoff discharges (MSGP, Part 4.2.3):
  - [Quarterly SWPPP inspections will be completed using the inspection form in Appendix C \(ExxonMobil and Sprague\).](#)
  - [Because the Everett Terminal has an individual NPDES Permit \(Appendix B\), quarterly visual assessments are not required on the effluent.](#)
  - [Because the Everett Terminal has an individual NPDES Permit \(Appendix B\) requiring quarterly inspections, comprehensive annual inspections are not required.](#)
  - [SPCC inspections are completed in accordance with the SPCC Plan \(ExxonMobil and Sprague\).](#)
  - [Inspections for the Treatment Works and the CFTS are detailed in Section 3.3 \(ExxonMobil\).](#)
- Specific areas of the facility to be inspected, including schedules for specific outfalls:
  - [Areas regulated under SPCC regulations are inspected per the SPCC Plan. The SPCC Plan is reviewed annually \(ExxonMobil and Sprague\).](#)
  - [The areas of Potential Stormwater Pollution Sources are described in Section 2.2 and shown on Figure 6. These areas are inspected at least quarterly using the inspection form provided in Appendix C \(ExxonMobil and Sprague\).](#)
  - [Outfall 01A is inspected monthly as part of the individual NPDES Permit discharge sampling \(see Appendix B\) \(ExxonMobil\).](#)
  - [An annual SWPPP implementation certification will be completed using the form in Appendix D. ExxonMobil and Sprague will complete separate annual SWPPP implementation certifications. This certification will be submitted to the EPA and MassDEP \(ExxonMobil and Sprague\).](#)

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

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## **SECTION 6: DOCUMENTATION TO SUPPORT ELIGIBILITY CONSIDERATIONS UNDER OTHER FEDERAL LAWS**

Not Applicable

## SECTION 7: SWPPP CERTIFICATION

**Instructions (see MSGP Part 5.1.7):**

- The following certification statement must be signed and dated by a person who meets the requirements of Appendix B, Subsection 11.A or 11.B, of the MSGP. Note: This certification must be re-signed in the event of a SWPPP modification in response to a Part 3.1 trigger for corrective action.

*I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION 8: SWPPP MODIFICATIONS

### Instructions (see MSGP Part 5.2):

- Your SWPPP is a "living" document and is required to be modified and updated, as necessary, in response to corrective actions. See Part 3.4.
  - If you need to modify the SWPPP in response to a corrective action required by Part 3.1, then the Section 7 certification statement must be re-signed in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.A or 11.B.
  - For any other SWPPP modification, you should keep a log with a description of the modification, the name of the person making it, and the date and signature of that person. See Appendix B, Subsection 11.C.

Amendments to the SWPPP are conducted in accordance with the procedures in Appendix E.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, Everett Terminal  
Revision 2 – October 2013

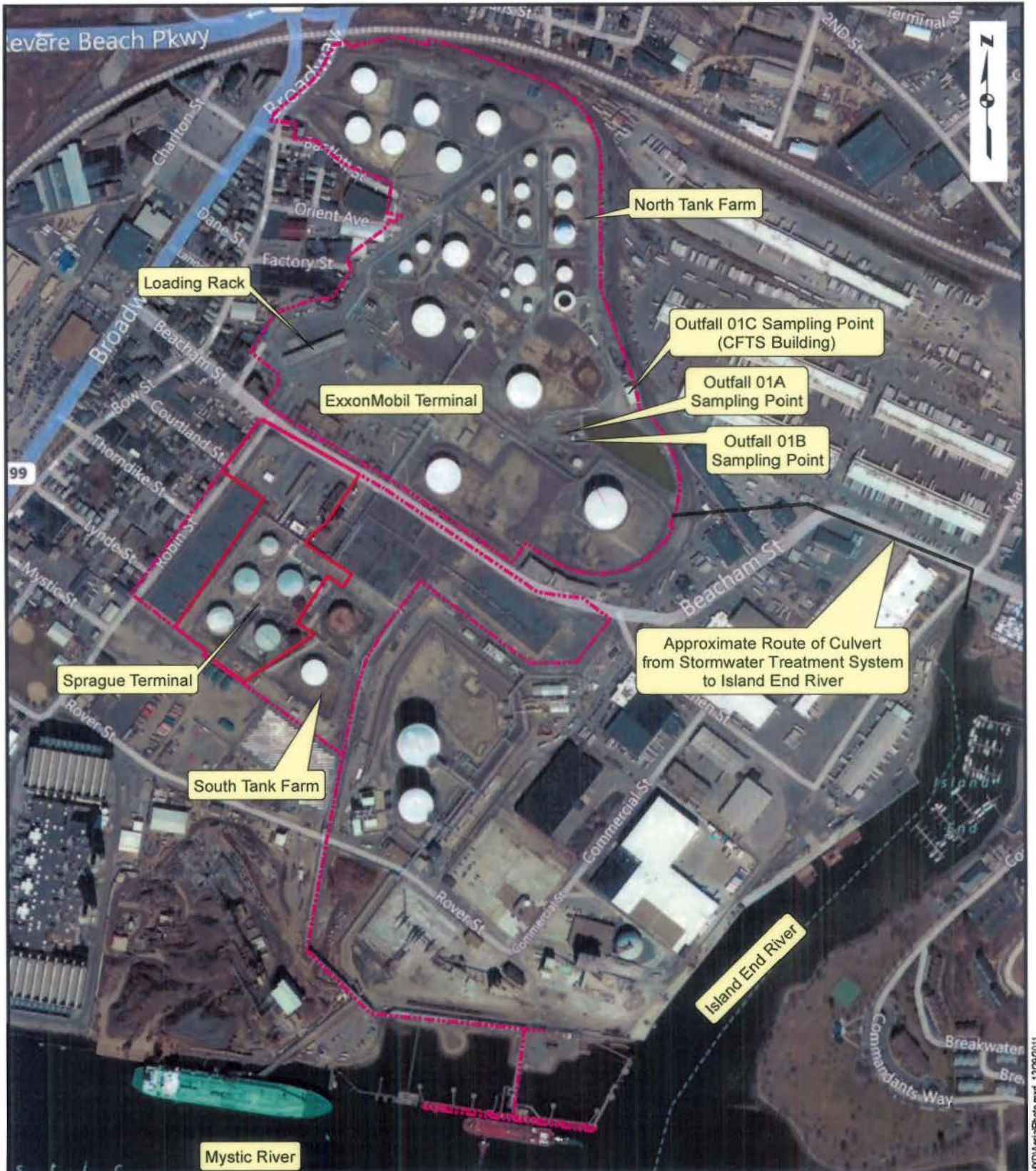
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## SWPPP APPENDICES

Appendix A – Facility Diagrams  
Appendix B – NPDES Permit No. MA0000833  
Appendix C – Quarterly SWPPP Inspection Form  
Appendix D – SWPPP Compliance Certification  
Appendix E – Record of SWPPP Amendments  
Appendix F – SWPPP Controlled Copies List

*Appendix A  
Facility Diagrams*





Notes: Aerial image and base map reproduced under license.  
(c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation and its data suppliers.

1:7,200  
0 300 600 1,200  
Feet

Legend:

- ExxonMobil Property Line
- Area Owned/Operated by Sprague Energy

Figure 2 - Aerial Photograph  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company  
52 Beacham Street, Everett, MA  
January 2012



G:\Projects\Bentley\_V\_Plan\ExxonMobil\2013\SUPP\SMA Map Plan.dwg [1/20/2013 - 8:24am Bentley]

**Figure 3 - Facility Diagram**  
 ExxonMobil Pipeline Company  
 52 Beacham Street, Everett, MA

Scale (1"=300')  
 0 150 300 450 600



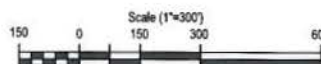
**LEGEND:**

- PROPERTY LINE
- ... AREA OWNED/OPERATED BY SPRAGUE ENERGY
- ▒ PAVED AREAS, BUILDING ROOFS, & LOADING RACKS
- TRAFFIC ROUTE
- ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS WITH EARTHEN CONTAINMENT BERMS
- BUNKER ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS

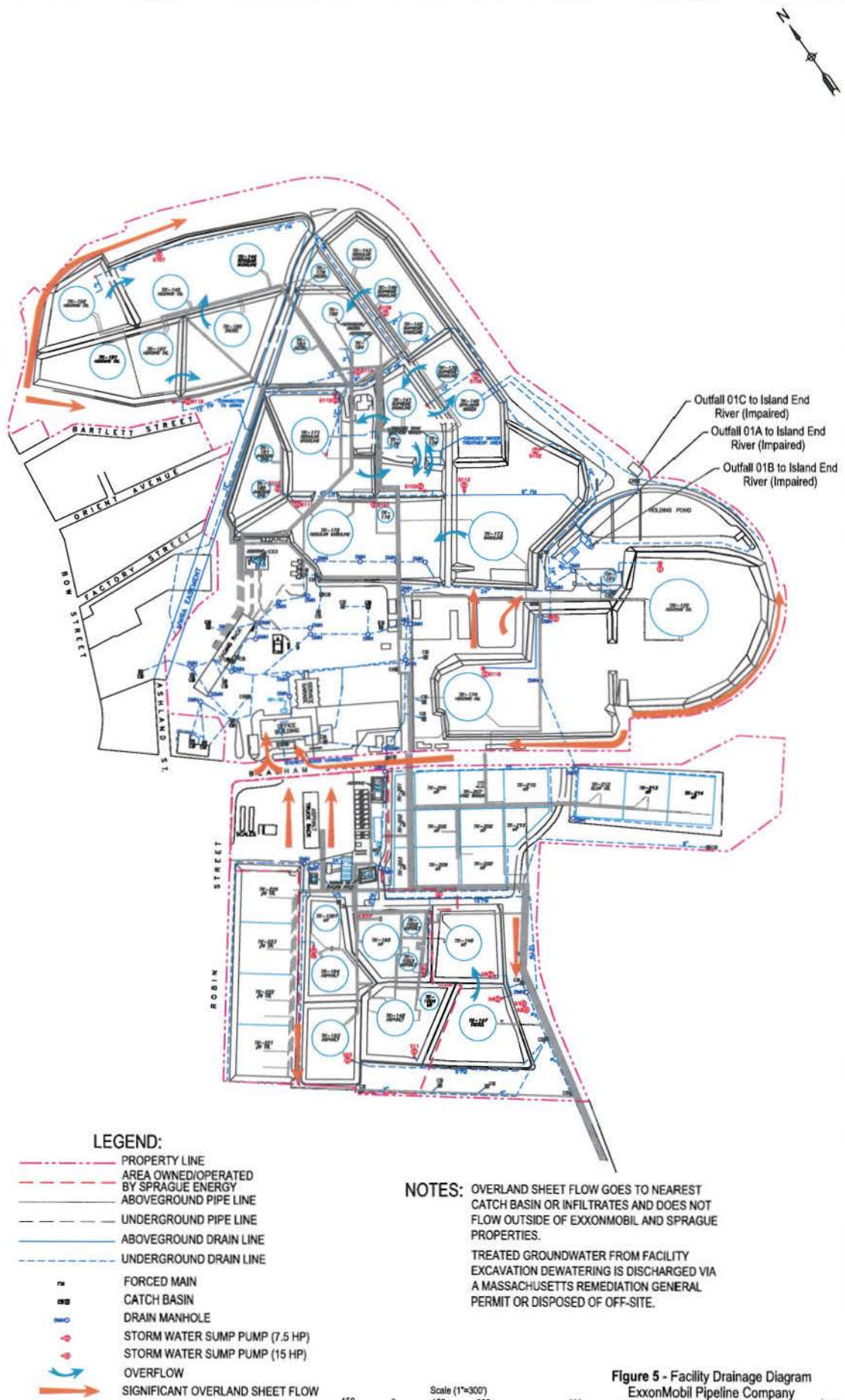
**NOTES:**

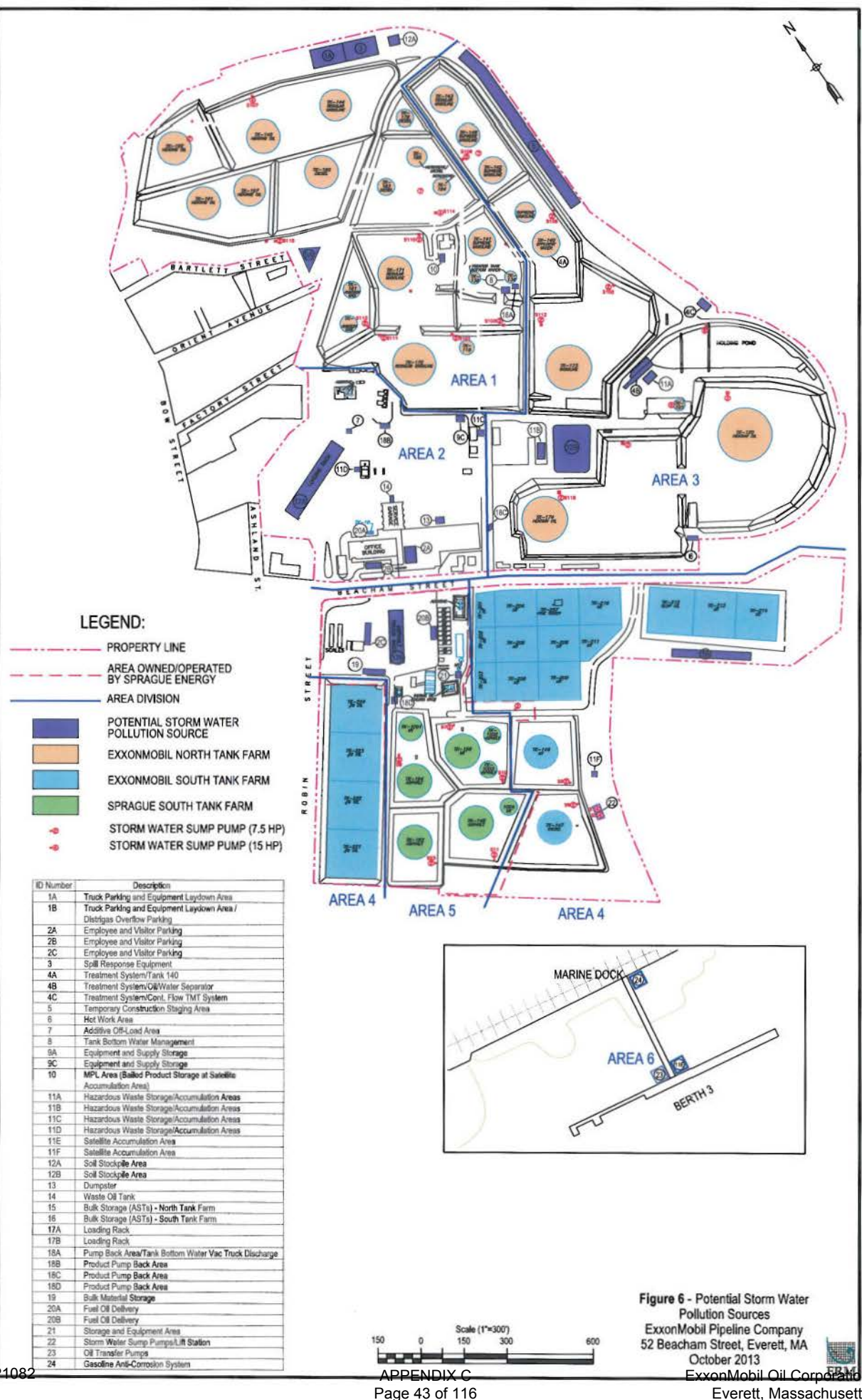
AREAS OUTSIDE OF IMPERVIOUS AREAS GENERALLY CONTAIN BULK ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS WITHIN EARTHEN CONTAINMENT BERMS.

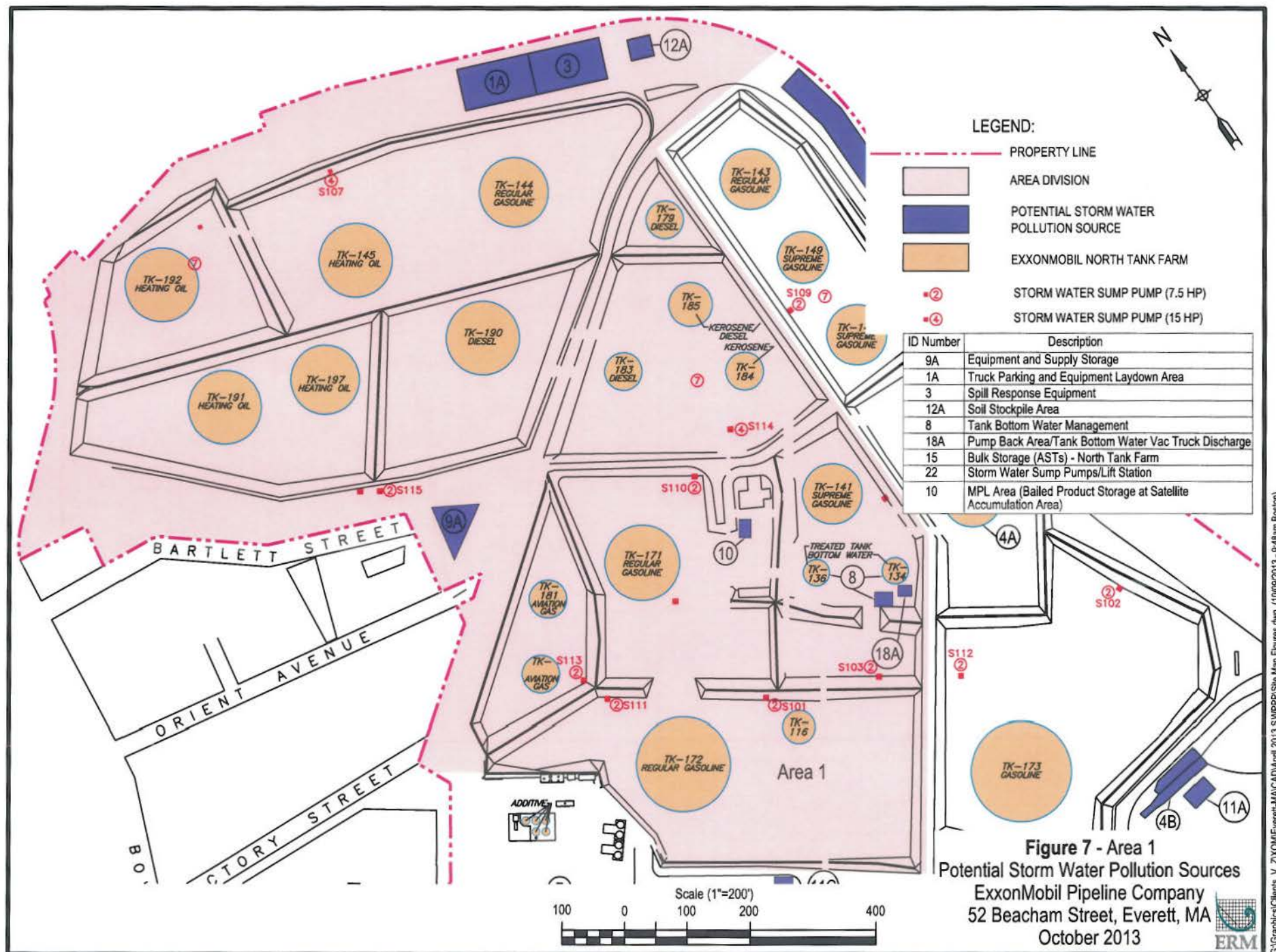
THE PROPERTY SHOWN IS APPROXIMATELY 110 ACRES.

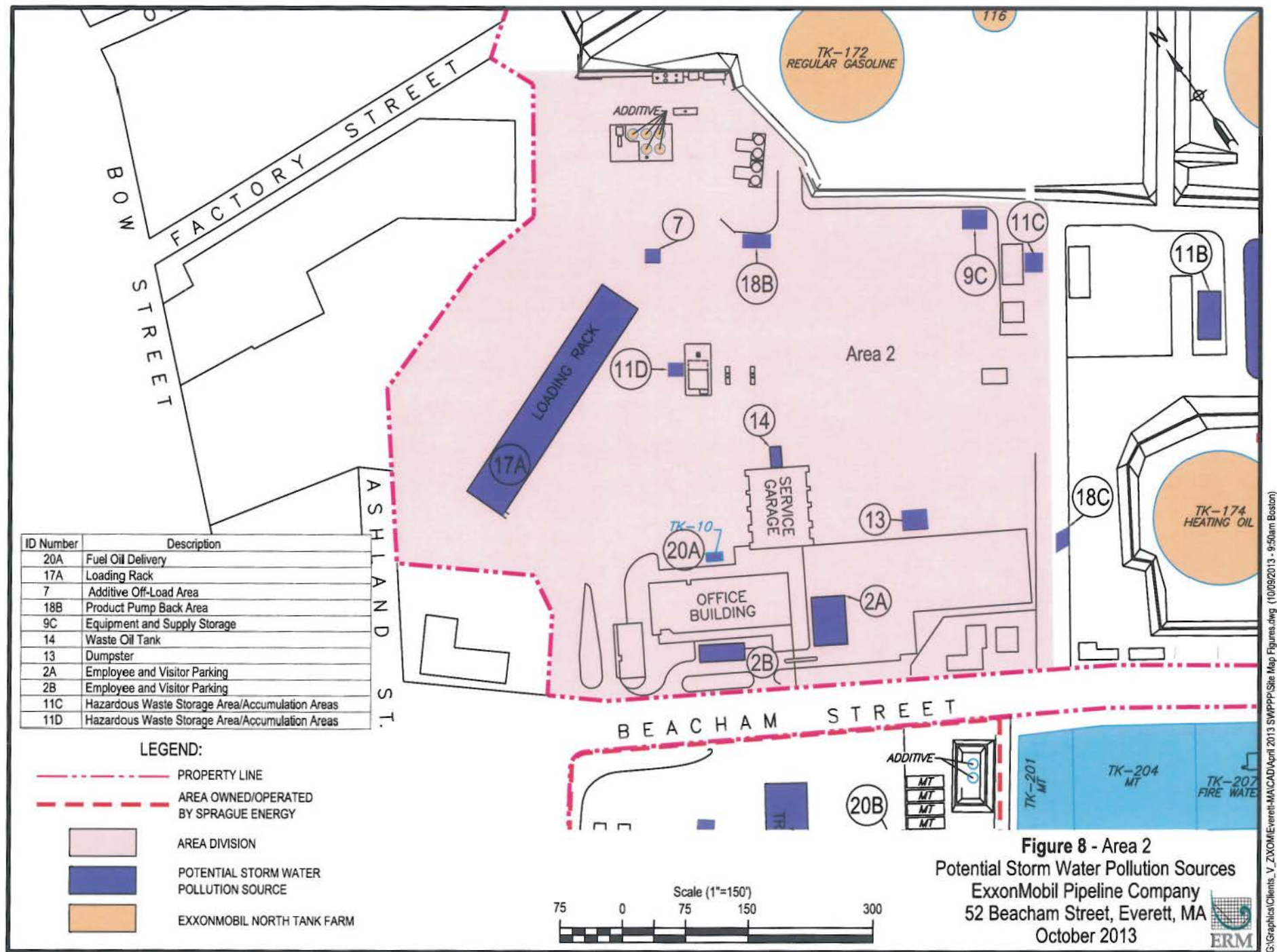


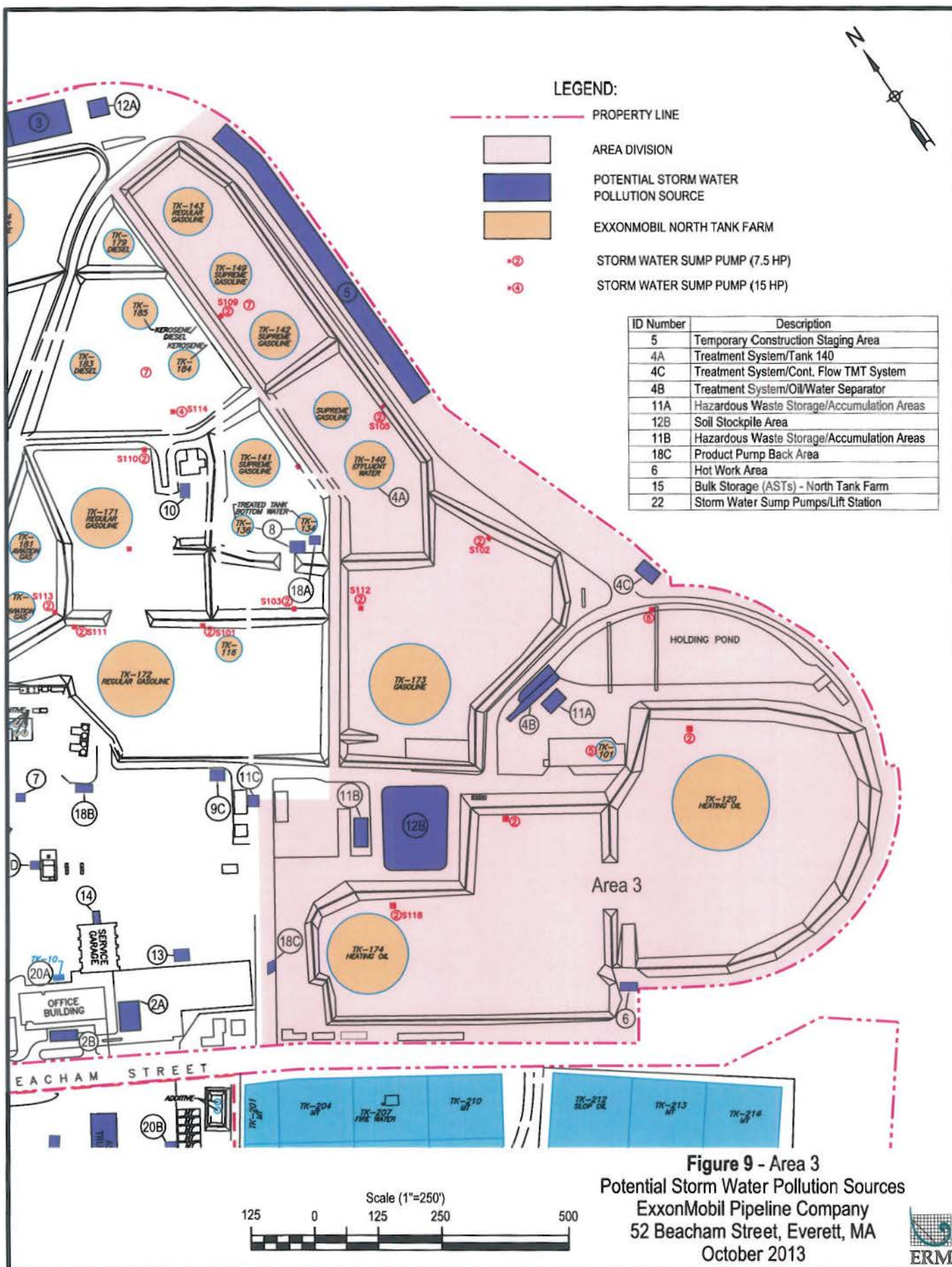
**Figure 4 - Facility Details**  
 ExxonMobil Pipeline Company  
 52 Beacham Street, Everett, MA  
 October 2013  
 ExxonMobil Oil Corporation

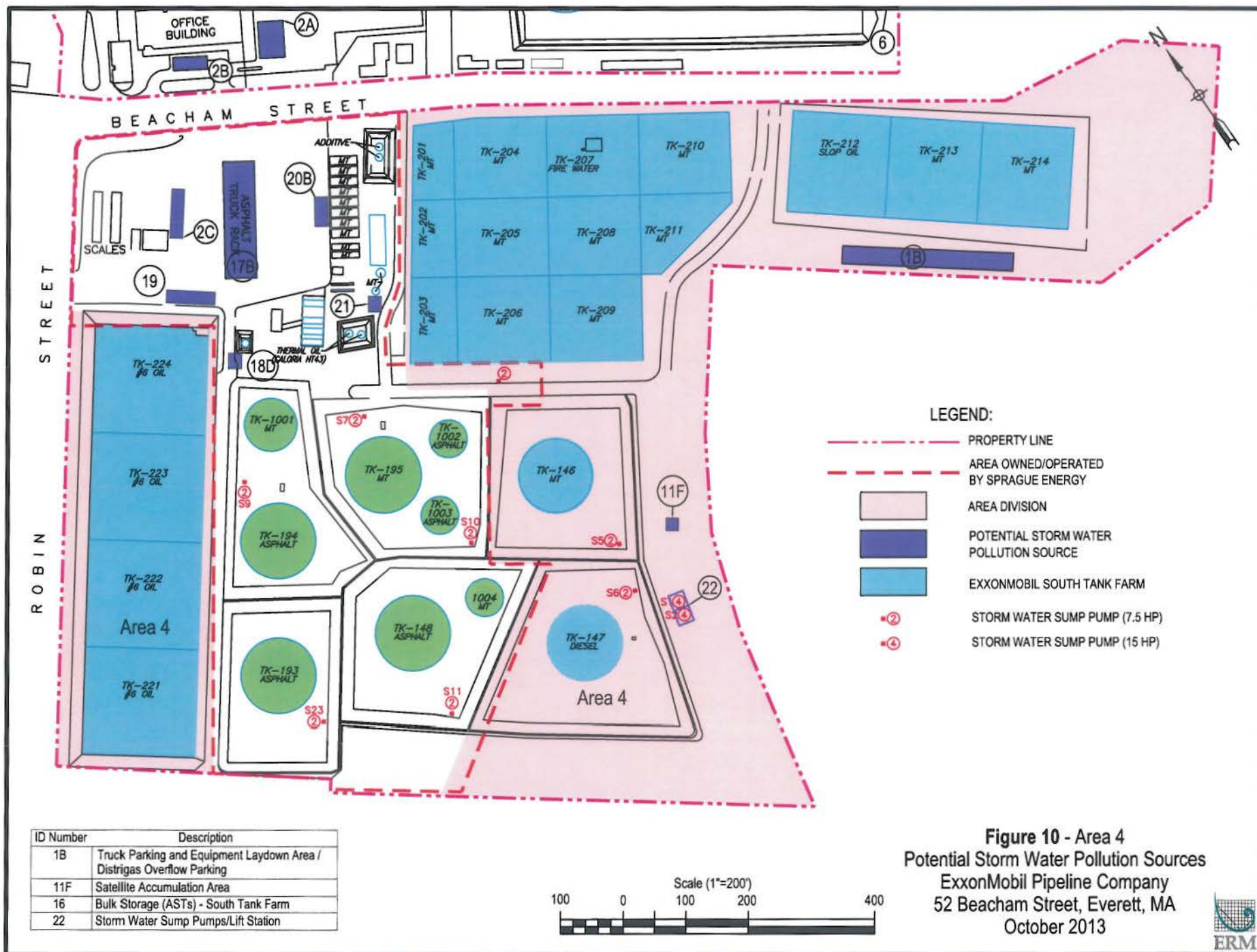


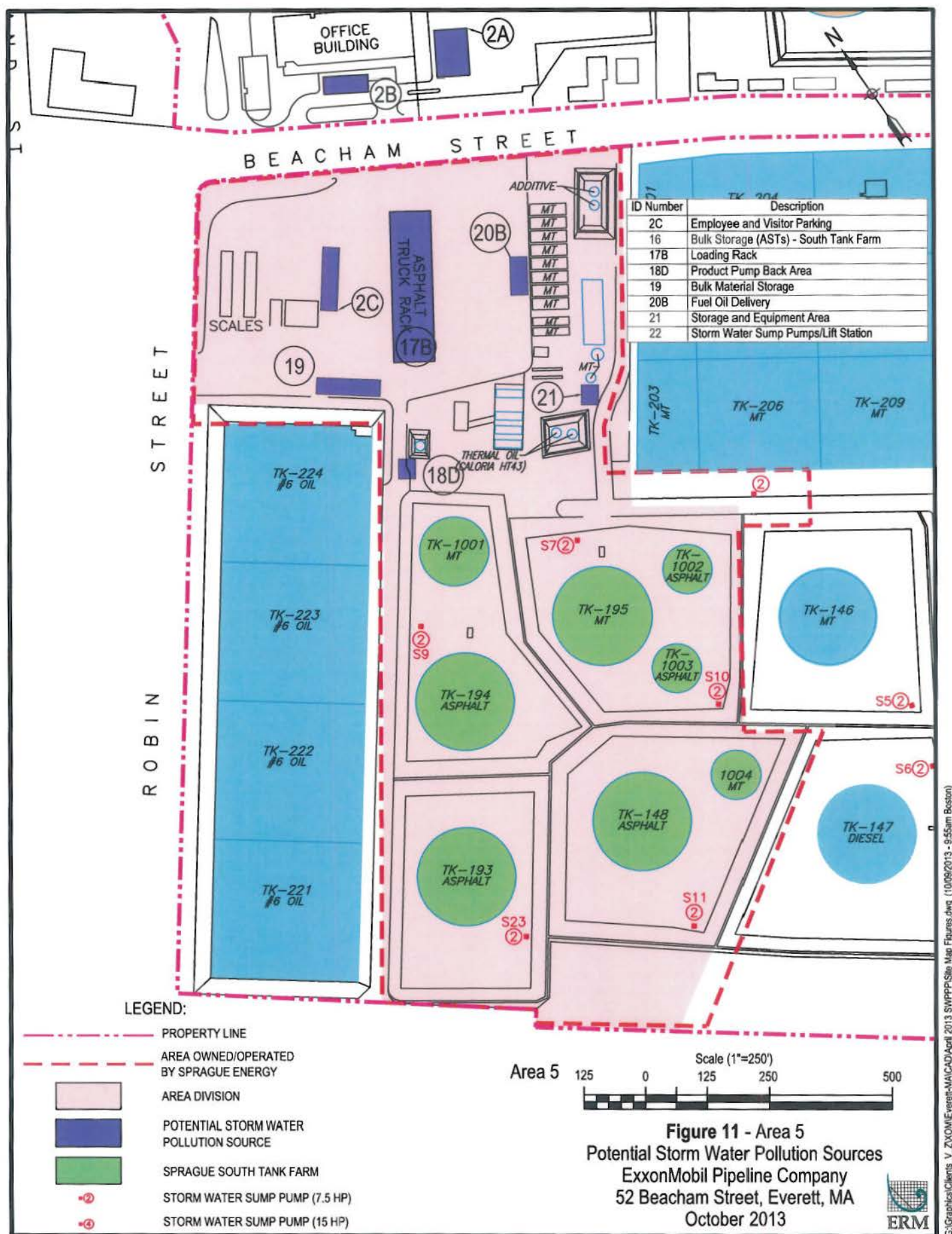


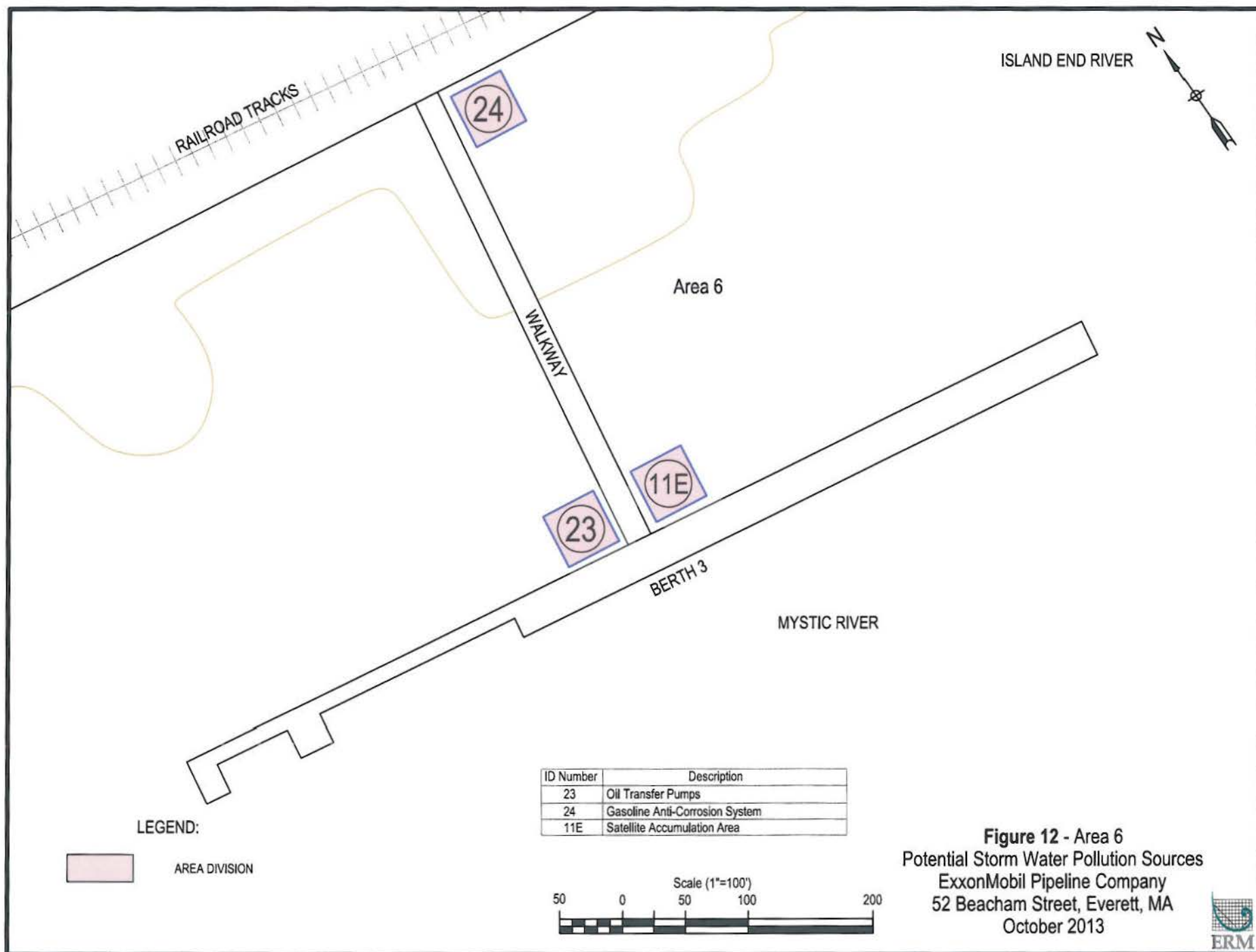












*Appendix B*  
*NPDES Permit No. MA0000833*

**MODIFIED**  
**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE**  
**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM**

In compliance with the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251 et seq. (the "CWA"), and the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, as amended, M.G.L. Chap. 21, §§ 26-53,

**ExxonMobil Oil Corporation**

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at

**ExxonMobil Everett Terminal**  
**52 Beacham Street**  
**Everett, MA 02149**

to receiving water named

**Island End River/Mystic River Watershed (MA71)**

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit was originally signed on September 29, 2008 and became effective on January 1, 2009 ("2009 Permit"), to the extent described in the Notice of Uncontested and Severable Conditions, dated November 20, 2008, issued by the Regional Administrator of Region 1 of the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("Notice"). The 2009 Permit superseded the prior permit issued on March 6, 2000, to the extent described in the Notice.

The modifications to this permit, contained herein, shall become effective on the first day of the calendar month immediately following 60 days after signature.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight on **January 1, 2014**.

This permit consists of 15 pages in Part I, including effluent limitations and monitoring requirements, 25 pages in Part II, including General Conditions and Definitions, and 10 pages in Attachment A, Marine Acute Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol.

Signed this 12<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2011

**/S/SIGNATURE ON FILE**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Stephen S. Perkins, Director  
Office of Ecosystem Protection  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Boston, MA

\_\_\_\_\_  
David Ferris, Director  
Massachusetts Wastewater Management Program  
Department of Environmental Protection  
Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
Boston, MA

NPDES Permit No. MA0000833

Page 1 of 15

## PART I

### A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

#### 1. Definitions

- a. *Conventional oil water separator* refers to the secondary gravity-type separator in the ExxonMobil Everett Terminal treatment works.
- b. *Continuous treatment system* refers to the treatment system that is designed to remove pollutants from dry weather and stormwater flows up to its design capacity of 280 gpm in the ExxonMobil Everett Terminal treatment works.
- c. *Corrugated plate separator* refers to the main separator with a design capacity of 4,000 gpm in the ExxonMobil Everett Terminal treatment works.
- d. *Minimum Level (ML)* shall mean the level at which the entire analytical system gives recognizable mass spectra and/or acceptable calibration points. This level corresponds to the lowest point at which the calibration curve is determined based on analyses for the pollutant of concern in reagent water. The ML for a gas chromatographic-mass spectrometry method or inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry method is based on both mass spectra and acceptable calibration points. The ML for methods that do not use mass spectrometry for pollutant confirmation and/or have no published ML in the method documentation is based on the method detection limit (MDL) and minimum level (ML) determinations as described in Section 9.3.1.1 of "Protocol for EPA Approval of New Methods for Organic and Inorganic Analysis in Wastewater and Drinking Water" (EPA 821-B-98-003, March 1999).
- e. *"10-year 24-hour precipitation event"* shall mean a rainfall event with a probable recurrence interval of once in ten years. This information is available from National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce. The 10-year 24-hour rainfall in Boston is estimated at 4.6 inches [Figure 2, Natural Resources Conservation Service Technical Release 55 (TR-55) - Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds (1986)].

2. During the period beginning from the effective date and lasting through expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge corrugated plate separator effluent from **Serial Number Outfall 01A** to the culvert at Island End River. The discharge is comprised of storm water, groundwater, hydrostatic test water, boiler condensate, fire testing water, truck wash water, effluent pond water and continuous treatment system filter backwash water. Such discharge shall: 1) be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below; and 2) not cause a violation of the State Water Quality Standards of the receiving water.

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation		Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type
Flow Rate <sup>(3)</sup>	MGD	Report	Report	Continuous	Meter
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/l	30	100	1/Month	Grab
Oil and Grease (O&G)	mg/l	----	15	1/Month	Grab
pH <sup>(4)</sup>	S.U.	----	6.5 to 8.5	1/Month	Grab
Available Cyanide <sup>(5)</sup>	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
Total Mercury <sup>(6)</sup>	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
<b>Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)<sup>(7)(8)</sup></b>					
Group I:					
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/L	----	0.031	Quarterly	Grab
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/L	----	0.031	Quarterly	Grab
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	µg/L	----	0.031	Quarterly	Grab
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/L	----	0.031	Quarterly	Grab
Chrysene	µg/L	----	0.031	Quarterly	Grab
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	µg/L	----	0.031	Quarterly	Grab
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	µg/L	----	0.031	Quarterly	Grab
Group II:					
Acenaphthene	µg/L	----	0.031	Quarterly	Grab
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	----	0.031	Quarterly	Grab
Anthracene	µg/L	----	0.031	Quarterly	Grab
Benzo(ghi)perylene	µg/L	----	0.031	Quarterly	Grab
Fluoranthene	µg/L	----	0.031	Quarterly	Grab
Fluorene	µg/L	----	0.031	Quarterly	Grab
Naphthalene	µg/L	----	0.031	Quarterly	Grab
Phenanthrene	µg/L	----	0.031	Quarterly	Grab
Pyrene	µg/L	----	0.031	Quarterly	Grab
Total PAHs	µg/L	----	50	Quarterly	Grab
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)</b>					
Benzene	µg/L	----	40	Quarterly	Grab
Toluene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
Total Xylenes	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
Ethanol	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether (MTBE) <sup>(9)</sup>	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab

**Footnotes:**

1. All sampling shall be representative of the effluent that is discharged through outfall 01A to the culvert at Island End River. All samples shall be analyzed using the analytical methods found in 40 CFR Part 136, or alternative methods approved by EPA in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR Part 136. Total Xylenes and MTBE can be analyzed using EPA Method 602. Ethanol can be analyzed using EPA Method 1671.
2. Sampling frequency of 1/month is defined as the sampling of one (1) significant rain event in each calendar month. Monthly sampling is only required if there is discharge from outfall 01A during a calendar month. Sampling frequency of quarterly is defined as the sampling of one (1) event in each quarter. Quarters are defined as the interval of time between the months of: January through March, inclusive; April through June, inclusive; July through September, inclusive; and October through December, inclusive. **Quarterly sampling shall be performed concurrently with the monthly monitoring event.** The permittee shall submit to EPA and MassDEP the results of any additional testing of the parameters established for outfall 01A if conducted in accordance with EPA approved methods consistent with the provisions of 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).
3. For Flow Rate, the permittee shall report the maximum daily flow rate of water discharged by the facility during the reporting period. The maximum daily flow rate, which is to be measured in the units of millions of gallons per day (MGD), shall be based upon the totalizer flow results or an approved equivalent flow measuring device.
4. See Part I.A.6., Page 9.
5. Available cyanide shall be analyzed using a detection limit less than or equal to 2.0 µg/l. After submitting ten (10) consecutive quarterly sampling results that are each below the available cyanide detection limit, the permittee may submit a written request to EPA for approval to eliminate required testing for available cyanide. The permittee is required to continue testing for this pollutant at the frequency specified in the permit until notice is received by certified mail from EPA that the permittee's request has been approved and the available cyanide testing requirement eliminated.
6. Total mercury shall be analyzed using a detection limit less than or equal to 2.0 µg/l. After submitting ten (10) consecutive quarterly sampling results that are each below the total mercury detection limit, the permittee may submit a written request to EPA for approval to eliminate required testing for total mercury. The permittee is required to continue testing for this pollutant at the frequency specified in the permit until notice is received by certified mail from EPA that the permittee's request has been approved and the total mercury testing requirement eliminated.
7. Compliance/non-compliance for Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) for discharges at outfall 01A shall be 10 µg/l for individual PAHs.
8. Analytical methods used to measure PAHs shall use minimum levels no greater than the minimum levels identified in Part I.A.20 on page 10.
9. MTBE shall be analyzed using a minimum level less than or equal to 5 µg/l. After submitting ten (10) consecutive quarterly sampling results that are each below the MTBE minimum level, the permittee may submit a written request to EPA for approval to eliminate required testing for MTBE. The permittee is required to continue testing for this pollutant at the frequency specified in the permit until notice is received by certified mail from EPA that the permittee's request has been approved and the MTBE testing requirement eliminated.

3. During the period beginning from the effective date and lasting through expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge conventional oil water separator effluent from **Serial Number Outfall 01B** to the culvert at Island End River. The discharge is comprised of storm water, groundwater, hydrostatic test water, boiler condensate, fire testing water, truck wash water and effluent pond water. Such discharge shall: 1) be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below; and 2) not cause a violation of the State Water Quality Standards of the receiving water.

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation		Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type
Flow Rate <sup>(3)</sup>	MGD	Report	Report	Continuous	Meter
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/l	Report	Report	Each Discharge	Grab
Oil and Grease (O&G)	mg/l	----	Report	Each Discharge	Grab
pH <sup>(4)</sup>	S.U.	----	Report	Each Discharge	Grab

**Footnotes:**

1. All sampling shall be representative of the effluent that is discharged through outfall 01B to the culvert at Island End River. All samples shall be analyzed using the analytical methods found in 40 CFR Part 136, or alternative methods approved by EPA in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR Part 136.
2. A "Discharge Event" is defined as single or multiple discharges associated with a precipitation event. A discharge event will end after 72-hours have elapsed since the previous storm event. The permittee shall record the date and duration (in hours) of the discharge event(s) sampled, daily rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff, and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The permittee shall submit to EPA and MassDEP the results of any additional testing of the parameters established for outfall 01B if conducted in accordance with EPA approved methods consistent with the provisions of 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).
3. For Flow Rate, the permittee shall report the maximum daily flow rate of water discharged by the facility during the reporting period. The maximum daily flow rate, which is to be measured in the units of millions of gallons per day (MGD), shall be based upon the totalizer flow results or an approved equivalent flow measuring device.
4. See Part I.A.6., Page 9.

4. During the period beginning from the effective date and lasting through expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge continuous treatment system effluent from **Serial Number Outfall 01C** to the culvert at Island End River. The discharge is comprised of storm water, groundwater, hydrostatic test water, boiler condensate, fire testing water, truck wash water, effluent pond water, and continuous treatment system filter backwash water. Such discharge shall: 1) be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below; and 2) not cause a violation of the State Water Quality Standards of the receiving water.

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation		Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type
Flow Rate <sup>(3)</sup>	MGD	Report	Report	Continuous	Meter
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/l	30	100	1/Month	Grab
Oil and Grease (O&G)	mg/l	----	5	1/Month	Grab
pH <sup>(4)</sup>	S.U.	----	6.5 to 8.5	1/Month	Grab
Available Cyanide <sup>(5)</sup>	µg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
<b>Metals</b>					
Total Aluminum	mg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
Total Cadmium	mg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
Total Chromium	mg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
Total Copper	mg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
Total Lead	mg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
Total Mercury <sup>(6)</sup>	mg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
Total Nickel	mg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
Total Zinc	mg/L	----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
<b>Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) <sup>(7,8)</sup></b>					
LC <sub>50</sub>	%	----	>50	2/year	Grab
Total Solids	mg/L	----	Report	2/year	Grab
Ammonia	mg/L	----	Report	2/year	Grab
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	----	Report	2/year	Grab

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation		Monitoring Requirements <sup>(1)</sup>	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample Type
<u>Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)<sup>(9)</sup></u>					
Group I:					
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/L	----	0.018	1/Month	Grab
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/L	----	0.018	1/Month	Grab
Benzo(b)flouranthene	µg/L	----	0.018	1/Month	Grab
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/L	----	0.018	1/Month	Grab
Chrysene	µg/L	----	0.018	1/Month	Grab
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	µg/L	----	0.018	1/Month	Grab
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	µg/L	----	0.018	1/Month	Grab
Group II:					
Acenaphthene	µg/L	----	0.031	1/Month	Grab
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	----	0.031	1/Month	Grab
Anthracene	µg/L	----	0.031	1/Month	Grab
Benzo(ghi)perylene	µg/L	----	0.031	1/Month	Grab
Fluoranthene	µg/L	----	0.031	1/Month	Grab
Fluorene	µg/L	----	0.031	1/Month	Grab
Naphthalene	µg/L	----	0.031	1/Month	Grab
Phenanthrene	µg/L	----	0.031	1/Month	Grab
Pyrene	µg/L	----	0.031	1/Month	Grab
<u>Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)</u>					
Benzene	µg/l	----	5	1/Month	Grab
Toluene	µg/l	----	Report	1/Month	Grab
Ethylbenzene	µg/l	----	Report	1/Month	Grab
Total Xylenes	µg/l	----	Report	1/Month	Grab
BTEX <sup>(10)</sup>	µg/l	----	100	1/Month	Grab
Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether (MTBE) <sup>(11)</sup>	µg/l	----	70	1/Month	Grab

**Footnotes:**

1. All sampling shall be representative of the effluent that is discharged through outfall 01C to the culvert at Island End River. All samples shall be analyzed using the analytical methods found in 40 CFR Part 136, or alternative methods approved by EPA in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR Part 136. Total Xylenes and MTBE can be analyzed using EPA Method 602.
2. Sampling frequency of 1/month is defined as the sampling of once each calendar month. Sampling frequency of quarterly is defined as the sampling of one (1) event in each quarter. Quarters are defined as the interval of time between the months of: January through March, inclusive; April through June, inclusive; July through September, inclusive; and October through December, inclusive. **Quarterly sampling shall be performed concurrently with the monthly monitoring event.** The permittee shall submit to EPA and MassDEP the results of any additional testing of the parameters established for outfall 01C if conducted in accordance with EPA approved methods consistent with the provisions of 40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(ii).
3. For Flow Rate, the permittee shall report the maximum daily flow rate of water discharged by the

facility during the reporting period. The maximum daily flow rate, which is to be measured in the units of millions of gallons per day (MGD), shall be based upon the totalizer flow results or an approved equivalent flow measuring device.

4. See Part I.A.6, Page 9.
5. Available cyanide shall be analyzed using a detection limit less than or equal to 2.0 µg/l. After submitting ten (10) consecutive quarterly sampling results that are each below the available cyanide detection limit, the permittee may submit a written request to EPA for approval to eliminate required testing for available cyanide. The permittee is required to continue testing for this pollutant at the frequency specified in the permit until notice is received by certified mail from EPA that the permittee's request has been approved and the available cyanide testing requirement eliminated.
6. Total mercury shall be analyzed using a detection limit less than or equal to 2.0 µg/l. After submitting ten (10) consecutive quarterly sampling results that are each below the total mercury detection limit, the permittee may submit a written request to EPA for approval to eliminate required testing for total mercury. The permittee is required to continue testing for this pollutant at the frequency specified in the permit until notice is received by certified mail from EPA that the permittee's request has been approved and the total mercury testing requirement eliminated.
7. LC50 (Lethal Concentration 50 Percent) is the concentration of wastewater (effluent) causing mortality to 50 percent (%) of the test organisms. Therefore, a 50% limit means that a sample of 50% effluent shall cause no more than a 50% mortality rate. The limit is considered to be a maximum daily limit.
8. The permittee shall conduct 48-Hour Static Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) test on effluent samples from Outfall 01C two times a year, in March and September, using one specie, Mysid Shrimp (*Americamysis Bahia*, formerly known as *Mysidopsis Bahia*) and following the protocol in Attachment A (Marine Acute Toxicity Test Procedure and Protocol dated September 1996), provided, however, that in lieu of the method referenced in Part II of Attachment A, the permittee shall use EPA Method 2007.0 as identified in 40 CFR Part 136. Toxicity test results are to be submitted within 30 days after the sampling date with the routine Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). Results of wet chemistry analyses conducted on WET test samples may be submitted to meet quarterly metals monitoring requirements. In that case, metals data would be submitted in the discharge monitoring report and in the WET test written report.
9. Compliance/non-compliance for Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) for discharges at outfall 01C will be based on the minimum level (ML) of analysis, as defined in Part I.A.1. See Part I.A.20, Page 10 for the required MLs.
10. BTEX shall be reported as the sum of the detectable concentrations of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes.
11. MTBE shall be analyzed using a minimum level less than or equal to 5 µg/l. After submitting ten (10) consecutive quarterly sampling results that are each below the MTBE minimum level, the permittee may submit a written request to EPA for approval to eliminate required testing for MTBE. The permittee is required to continue testing for this pollutant at the frequency specified in the permit until notice is received by certified mail from EPA that the permittee's request has been approved and the MTBE testing requirement eliminated.

**Part 1.A. (Continued)**

5. The discharges either individually or in combination shall not cause or contribute to a violation of State Water Quality Standards of the receiving waters.
6. The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.5 or greater than 8.5 at any time unless these values are exceeded as a result of natural causes.
7. The discharge shall not cause objectionable discoloration of the receiving waters.
8. The discharge shall not contain a visible oil sheen, foam, or floating solids at any time.
9. The discharge shall not contain materials in concentrations or combinations which are hazardous or toxic to human health, aquatic life of the receiving surface waters or which would impair the uses designated by its classification.
10. There shall be no discharge of tank bottom water and/or bilge water alone or in combination with storm water discharge or other wastewater.
11. There shall be no discharge of floor wash water from the interior of the facility maintenance garage.
12. The discharge shall not impart color, taste, turbidity, toxicity, radioactivity or other properties which cause those waters to be unsuitable for the designated uses and characteristics ascribed to their use.
13. Notwithstanding specific conditions of this permit, the effluent must not lower the quality of any classified body of water below such classification, or lower the existing quality of any body of water if the existing quality is higher than the classification.
14. The permittee shall inspect, operate, and maintain the continuous treatment system, conventional oil water separator and the corrugated plate separator at the facility to ensure that the Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements and other conditions contained in this permit are met. The permittee shall ensure that all components of the facility's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, including those that specifically address the operation and maintenance of the separator(s) and other components of the storm water conveyance system, are complied with.
15. Chemicals (e.g., disinfecting agents, detergents, emulsifiers, etc.) and bioremedial agents including microbes shall not be added to the collection and treatment systems without prior approval by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP).
16. There shall be no discharge of any sludge and/or bottom deposits that has been physically removed from any storage tank(s), basin(s), and/or diked area(s) to the receiving waters. Examples of storage tanks and/or basins include, but are not limited to: primary catch basins, stilling basins, oil water separators, petroleum product storage tanks, baffled storage tanks collecting spills, and tank truck loading rack sumps.
17. No truck washing or hydrostatic testing shall occur during a storm event or following an overflow event or following a discharge event through outfall 01B until the potential for discharge through outfall 01B has ceased.
18. EPA may modify this permit in accordance with EPA regulations in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 122.62 and § 122.63 to incorporate more stringent effluent limitations, increase the frequency of analyses, or impose additional sampling and analytical requirements.
19. The appearance of any size sheen attributable to the discharge from this facility shall be reported

immediately by the permittee to the National Response Center in accordance with Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). This requirement is in addition to any reporting requirements related to EPA or MassDEP contained in this National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

20. PAH analysis shall include the following compounds and their respective minimum levels (as defined in part I.A.1) as identified in parenthesis for each compound. benzo(a)anthracene (<0.05 µg/L), benzo(a)pyrene (<0.05 µg/L), benzo(b)fluoranthene (<0.05 µg/L), benzo(k)fluoranthene (<0.05 µg/L), chrysene (<0.5 µg/L), dibenzo(a,h)anthracene (<0.10 µg/L), indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (<0.10 µg/L), and naphthalene (5.00 µg/L), acenaphthene (<5.00 µg/L), acenaphthylene (<5.00 µg/L), anthracene (<2.0 µg/L), benzo(ghi)perylene (<0.2 µg/L), fluoranthene (<0.50 µg/L), fluorene (<0.5 µg/L), naphthalene (<5.00 µg/L), phenanthrene (<2.00 µg/L), and pyrene (<1.00 µg/L).
21. The permittee shall attach a copy of the laboratory case narrative to the respective Discharge Monitoring Report Form submitted to EPA and MassDEP for each sampling event reported. The laboratory case narrative shall include a copy of the laboratory data sheets for each analysis (identifying the test method, the analytical results, and the detection limits for each analyte) and provide a brief discussion of whether all appropriate QA/QC procedures were met and were within acceptable limits.
22. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Director as soon as they know or have reason to believe:
  - a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
    - i One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);
    - ii Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
    - iii Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §122.21(g)(7); or
    - iv Any other notification level established by the Director in accordance with 40C.F.R. § 122.44(f)
  - b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
    - i Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
    - ii One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
    - iii Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.21(g)(7).
    - iv Any other notification level established by the Director in accordance with 40C.F.R. § 122.44(f).
  - c. That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the permit application.
23. Wastewater Treatment System Flow
  - a. The continuous treatment system shall be designed, constructed, maintained and operated to treat the volume of storm water, groundwater and other associated wastewaters up to and including 280 gpm through outfall 01C.

- b. The collection, storage and treatment systems shall be designed, constructed, maintained and operated to treat the total equivalent volume of storm water, groundwater, hydrostatic test water, boiler condensate, fire testing water, truck wash water, effluent pond water and continuous treatment system filter backwash water which would result from a 10-year 24-hour precipitation event, which volume shall be discharged through outfall 01C and outfall 01A. All wet weather and dry weather discharges less than or equal to the design capacity of the continuous treatment system [280 gpm] shall be treated through the continuous treatment system and discharged at outfall 01C. The flow through the corrugated plate separator shall not exceed 4,000 gpm.
- c. Discharge from outfall 01B shall be limited to situations when the combined capacity of the facility to collect, store, treat and discharge wastewater through outfalls 01A and 01C is exceeded. As a result, it is expected that discharges through outfall 01B will occur only in extreme weather events.
- d. The permittee shall certify that the facility's collection storage and treatment systems have been designed, constructed, maintained and operated to meet the requirements of this permit. The certification shall be signed in accordance with the requirements identified in 40 CFR § 122.22. A copy of this certification shall be sent to EPA and MassDEP within sixty (60) days of the effective date of the Permit.
- e. Written notification and approval by EPA and the MassDEP shall be required, should the permittee propose changes to the storm water conveyance, storage or treatment systems which have the potential to cause the maximum design flow rate through any portion of the collection, storage and treatment systems to be increased.

#### 24. Toxics Control

- a. The permittee shall not discharge any pollutant or combination of pollutants in toxic amounts.
- b. Any toxic components of the effluent shall not result in any demonstrable harm to aquatic life or violate any state or federal water quality standard which has been or may be promulgated. Upon promulgation of any such standard, this permit may be revised or amended in accordance with such standards.

#### 25. Hydrostatic Test Water Discharges

- a. The hydrostatic test water shall be monitored as described below and discharged through outfalls 01A and 01C to the culvert at Island End River.
- b. At a minimum, four (4) representative samples shall be taken of the hydrostatic test water: one (1) grab sample of the influent test water; and three (3) serial-grab samples of the hydrostatic test water effluent. The influent grab sample shall be taken approximately midway through the fill segment of the hydrostatic test procedure. The three (3) effluent serial-grab samples shall be taken over the duration of the entire discharge segment of the hydrostatic test procedure. The first effluent serial-grab sample shall be taken during the initial phase of discharge; the second around the midpoint; and the third near the end of the discharge. The effluent serial-grab samples shall be obtained before discharge into the treatment works and/or mixing with any storm water or other non-storm water flow.

These influent and effluent samples shall be analyzed for the following parameters:

Characteristic	Units	Sample Type
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/l	Grab
Oil and Grease (O&G)	mg/l	Grab
pH	S.U.	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/l	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/l	Grab
Benzene	µg/l	Grab
Toluene	µg/l	Grab
Ethylbenzene	µg/l	Grab
Total Xylenes	µg/l	Grab
Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether	µg/l	Grab
<u>PAHs</u>		
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/l	Grab
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/l	Grab
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	µg/l	Grab
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/l	Grab
Chrysene	µg/l	Grab
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	µg/l	Grab
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	µg/l	Grab
Acenaphthene	µg/l	Grab
Acenaphthylene	µg/l	Grab
Anthracene	µg/l	Grab
Benzo(ghi)perylene	µg/l	Grab
Fluoranthene	µg/l	Grab
Fluorene	µg/l	Grab
Naphthalene	µg/l	Grab
Phenanthrene	µg/l	Grab
Pyrene	µg/l	Grab

- c. Testing for total residual chlorine is only required when potable water or a similar source of water which is likely to contain a residual chlorine concentration is used for hydrostatic testing. Testing for MTBE is only required if the tank undergoing testing was recently (i.e., within three years of the proposed testing date) used to store gasoline containing MTBE.
- d. During discharge (i.e., approximately at the same time the three effluent grab samples are taken), the flow exiting the treatment system should be observed in order to prevent the inadvertent release of hydrocarbons to the receiving water(s). In the event that there is evidence of such a release (e.g., visible oil sheen and/or noticeable increase in turbidity of discharge water), the permittee shall immediately halt the discharge of hydrostatic test water and take steps to correct the problem.
- e. Any changes to these procedures must be approved by EPA and the MassDEP prior to their implementation.
- f. The permittee shall submit a letter/report to EPA and MassDEP, summarizing the results of the hydrostatic test within forty-five (45) days of completion of the test. This report shall contain: the

date(s) during which the hydrostatic testing occurred; the estimated volume of hydrostatic test water discharged; a copy of the laboratory data sheets for each analyses, providing the test method, the detection limits for each analyte, and a brief discussion of whether all appropriate QA/QC procedures were met and were within acceptable limits; and a comparison of the overall test results with the effluent limitations for outfall 01C in this permit.

- g. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency shall reserve the right to re-open the permit, in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.62(a)(2), to limit hydrostatic test water discharges in the event that sampling results indicate that such discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of Massachusetts Water Quality Standards in the Island End River.

## **B. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN**

1. The permittee shall develop, implement, and maintain a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) designed to reduce, or prevent, the discharge of pollutants in storm water to the receiving waters identified in this permit. The SWPPP shall be a written document and consistent with the terms of this permit. The permittee shall comply with the terms of its SWPPP.
2. The SWPPP shall be completed or updated and signed by the Permittee within 90 days after the effective date of this Permit. The Permittee shall certify that the SWPPP has been completed or updated and that it meets the requirements of the permit. The certification shall be signed in accordance with the requirements identified in 40 CFR § 122.22. A copy of this initial certification shall be sent to EPA and MassDEP within one hundred and twenty (120) days of the effective date of the Permit.
3. The SWPPP shall be consistent with the provisions for SWPPPs included in the most current version of the Multi-Sector General Permits for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities. (The current MSGP was issued September 29, 2008 – see 73 FR 56572). The SWPPP shall include best management practices (BMPs) for on-site activities that will minimize the discharge of pollutants in storm water to waters of the United States.
4. The SWPPP shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices, identify potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of the storm water discharges, and describe and ensure implementation of practices which will be used to reduce the pollutants and assure compliance with this permit. Specifically, the SWPPP shall contain the elements listed below:
  - a. A pollution prevention team responsible for developing, implementing, maintaining, revising and ensuring compliance with the SWPPP.
  - b. A site description which includes a list of activities at the facility; a site map showing drainage areas and direction of storm water flows; receiving waters and outfall location; areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water including the location of industrial activities, storage, disposal, material handling; and all structural controls.
  - c. A summary of all pollutant sources which includes all areas where spills have occurred or could occur. For each source, identify the expected drainage and the corresponding pollutant.
  - d. A summary of any existing storm water discharge sampling data.
  - e. A description of all storm water controls, both structural and non-structural. BMPs must include good housekeeping measures, preventative maintenance programs, spill prevention and response procedures, runoff management practices, and proper handling of deicing materials. The SWPPP

shall describe how the BMPs are appropriate for the facility. All BMPs shall be properly maintained and be in effective operating conditions.

5. All areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water shall be inspected, at least on a quarterly basis. Inspections shall occur beginning the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter after the effective date of the permit. EPA considers quarters as follows: January to March; April to June; July to September; and October to December.
6. The permittee shall amend and update the SWPPP within 30 days for any changes at the facility affecting the SWPPP. Changes which may affect the SWPPP include, but are not limited to, the following activities: a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the United States; a release of a reportable quantity of pollutants as described in 40 CFR Part 302; or a determination by the permittee or EPA that the SWPPP appears to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. Any amended or new versions of the SWPPP shall be re-certified by the Permittee. Such re-certifications also shall be signed in accordance with the requirements identified in 40 CFR § 122.22
7. The permittee shall certify at least annually that the previous year's inspections and maintenance activities were conducted, results were recorded, records were maintained, and that the facility is in compliance with the SWPPP. If the facility is not in compliance with any aspect of the SWPPP, the annual certification shall state the non-compliance and the remedies which are being undertaken. Such annual certifications also shall be signed in accordance with the requirements identified in 40 CFR § 122.22. A copy of this annual certification shall be sent to EPA and MassDEP on, or before, every anniversary of the effective date of the permit. The permittee shall keep a copy of the current SWPPP and all SWPPP certifications (the initial certification, re-certifications, and annual certifications) signed during the effective period of this permit at the facility and shall make them available for inspection by EPA and MassDEP.

### **C. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized for each month and reported on separate Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) postmarked no later than the 15th day of the month following the effective date of the permit.

Signed and dated originals of these, and all other reports and evaluations required herein, shall be submitted to EPA at the following address:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Water Technical Unit (SMR-04)  
5 Post Office Square – Suite 100  
Boston, Massachusetts 02109-3912

Signed and dated Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) and all other reports required by this permit shall also be submitted to the State at the following addresses:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection  
Northeast Regional Office  
Bureau of Waste Prevention  
205 B Lowell Street  
Wilmington, MA 01887

and  
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection  
Division of Watershed Management  
Surface Water Discharge Permit Program  
627 Main Street, 2nd Floor  
Worcester, Massachusetts 01608

**D. STATE PERMIT CONDITIONS**

1. This Discharge Permit is issued jointly by the EPA and the MassDEP under Federal and State law, respectively. As such, all the terms and conditions of this permit are hereby incorporated into and constitute a discharge permit issued by the Commissioner of the MassDEP pursuant to M.G.L. Chap.21, §43.
2. Each Agency shall have the independent right to enforce the terms and conditions of this Permit. Any modification, suspension or revocation of this Permit shall be effective only with respect to the Agency taking such action, and shall not affect the validity or status of this Permit as issued by the other Agency, unless and until each Agency has concurred in writing with such modification, suspension or revocation. In the event any portion of this Permit is declared, invalid, illegal or otherwise issued in violation of State law such permit shall remain in full force and effect under Federal law as a NPDES Permit issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In the event this Permit is declared invalid, illegal or otherwise issued in violation of Federal law, this Permit shall remain in full force and effect under State law as a Permit issued by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS  
(January, 2007)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. GENERAL CONDITIONS	Page
1. <u>Duty to Comply</u>	2
2. <u>Permit Actions</u>	2
3. <u>Duty to Provide Information</u>	2
4. <u>Reopener Clause</u>	3
5. <u>Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability</u>	3
6. <u>Property Rights</u>	3
7. <u>Confidentiality of Information</u>	3
8. <u>Duty to Reapply</u>	4
9. <u>State Authorities</u>	4
10. <u>Other laws</u>	4
B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS	
1. <u>Proper Operation and Maintenance</u>	4
2. <u>Need to Halt or Reduce Not a Defense</u>	4
3. <u>Duty to Mitigate</u>	4
4. <u>Bypass</u>	4
5. <u>Upset</u>	5
C. MONITORING AND RECORDS	
1. <u>Monitoring and Records</u>	6
2. <u>Inspection and Entry</u>	7
D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS	
1. <u>Reporting Requirements</u>	7
a. Planned changes	7
b. Anticipated noncompliance	7
c. Transfers	7
d. Monitoring reports	8
e. Twenty-four hour reporting	8
f. Compliance schedules	9
g. Other noncompliance	9
h. Other information	9
2. <u>Signatory Requirement</u>	9
3. <u>Availability of Reports</u>	9
E. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS	
1. <u>Definitions for Individual NPDES Permits including Storm Water Requirements</u>	9
2. <u>Definitions for NPDES Permit Sludge Use and Disposal Requirements</u>	17
3. <u>Commonly Used Abbreviations</u>	23

NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS  
(January, 2007)

PART II. A. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

- a. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirements.
- b. The CWA provides that any person who violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under Section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under Section 402 (a)(3) or 402 (b)(8) of the CWA is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day for each violation. Any person who negligently violates such requirements is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such requirements is subject to a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both.
- c. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the CWA. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$125,000.

Note: See 40 CFR §122.41(a)(2) for complete "Duty to Comply" regulations.

2. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or notifications of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

3. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Regional Administrator, within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Administrator may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Regional Administrator, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS  
(January, 2007)

4. Reopener Clause

The Regional Administrator reserves the right to make appropriate revisions to this permit in order to establish any appropriate effluent limitations, schedules of compliance, or other provisions which may be authorized under the CWA in order to bring all discharges into compliance with the CWA.

For any permit issued to a treatment works treating domestic sewage (including "sludge-only facilities"), the Regional Administrator or Director shall include a reopener clause to incorporate any applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal promulgated under Section 405 (d) of the CWA. The Regional Administrator or Director may promptly modify or revoke and reissue any permit containing the reopener clause required by this paragraph if the standard for sewage sludge use or disposal is more stringent than any requirements for sludge use or disposal in the permit, or contains a pollutant or practice not limited in the permit.

Federal regulations pertaining to permit modification, revocation and reissuance, and termination are found at 40 CFR §122.62, 122.63, 122.64, and 124.5.

5. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from responsibilities, liabilities or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the CWA, or Section 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).

6. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, nor any exclusive privileges.

7. Confidentiality of Information

- a. In accordance with 40 CFR Part 2, any information submitted to EPA pursuant to these regulations may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. Any such claim must be asserted at the time of submission in the manner prescribed on the application form or instructions or, in the case of other submissions, by stamping the words "confidential business information" on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR Part 2 (Public Information).
- b. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied:
  - (1) The name and address of any permit applicant or permittee;
  - (2) Permit applications, permits, and effluent data as defined in 40 CFR §2.302(a)(2).
- c. Information required by NPDES application forms provided by the Regional Administrator under 40 CFR §122.21 may not be claimed confidential. This includes information submitted on the forms themselves and any attachments used to supply information required by the forms.

NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS  
(January, 2007)

8. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after its expiration date, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The permittee shall submit a new application at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Regional Administrator. (The Regional Administrator shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.)

9. State Authorities

Nothing in Part 122, 123, or 124 precludes more stringent State regulation of any activity covered by these regulations, whether or not under an approved State program.

10. Other Laws

The issuance of a permit does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, nor does it relieve the permittee of its obligation to comply with any other applicable Federal, State, or local laws and regulations.

PART II. B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit and with the requirements of storm water pollution prevention plans. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

2. Need to Halt or Reduce Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

3. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

4. Bypass

a. Definitions

- (1) *Bypass* means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS  
(January, 2007)

- (2) *Severe property damage* means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can be reasonably expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

b. Bypass not exceeding limitations

The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provision of Paragraphs B.4.c. and 4.d. of this section.

c. Notice

- (1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
- (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph D.1.e. of this part (Twenty-four hour reporting).

d. Prohibition of bypass

Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Administrator may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

- (1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
- (2) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and
- (3) i) The permittee submitted notices as required under Paragraph 4.c. of this section.  
ii) The Regional Administrator may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Administrator determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph 4.d. of this section.

5. Upset

- a. Definition. *Upset* means an exceptional incident in which there is an unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph B.5.c. of this section are met. No determination made during

## NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS (January, 2007)

administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

- c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
  - (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
  - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
  - (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraphs D.1.a. and 1.e. (Twenty-four hour notice); and
  - (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under B.3. above.
- d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

### PART II. C. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

#### 1. Monitoring and Records

- a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
- b. Except for records for monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application except for the information concerning storm water discharges which must be retained for a total of 6 years. This retention period may be extended by request of the Regional Administrator at any time.
- c. Records of monitoring information shall include:
  - (1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
  - (2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
  - (3) The date(s) analyses were performed;
  - (4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
  - (5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
  - (6) The results of such analyses.
- d. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, unless other test procedures have been specified in the permit.
- e. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by

**NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS**  
(January, 2007)

imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

**2. Inspection and Entry**

The permittee shall allow the Regional Administrator or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA, any substances or parameters at any location.

**PART II. D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

**1. Reporting Requirements**

- a. **Planned Changes.** The permittee shall give notice to the Regional Administrator as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is only required when:
  - (1) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR§122.29(b); or
  - (2) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantities of the pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to the effluent limitations in the permit, nor to the notification requirements at 40 CFR§122.42(a)(1).
  - (3) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition or change may justify the application of permit conditions different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- b. **Anticipated noncompliance.** The permittee shall give advance notice to the Regional Administrator of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- c. **Transfers.** This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Administrator. The Regional Administrator may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and

NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS  
(January, 2007)

incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA. (See 40 CFR Part 122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.)

- d. Monitoring reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
- (1) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms provided or specified by the Director for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices.
  - (2) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in the permit, the results of the monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Director.
  - (3) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging or measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Director in the permit.
- e. Twenty-four hour reporting.
- (1) The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.  
  
A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
  - (2) The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.
    - (a) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. (See 40 CFR §122.41(g).)
    - (b) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
    - (c) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Regional Administrator in the permit to be reported within 24 hours. (See 40 CFR §122.44(g).)
  - (3) The Regional Administrator may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under Paragraph D.1.e. if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS  
(January, 2007)

- f. Compliance Schedules. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.
- g. Other noncompliance. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Paragraphs D.1.d., D.1.e., and D.1.f. of this section, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Paragraph D.1.e. of this section.
- h. Other information. Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Regional Administrator, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

2. Signatory Requirement

- a. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Administrator shall be signed and certified. (See 40 CFR §122.22)
- b. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years per violation, or by both.

3. Availability of Reports.

Except for data determined to be confidential under Paragraph A.8. above, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the State water pollution control agency and the Regional Administrator. As required by the CWA, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statements on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 309 of the CWA.

PART II. E. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1. Definitions for Individual NPDES Permits including Storm Water Requirements

*Administrator* means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or an authorized representative.

*Applicable standards and limitations* means all, State, interstate, and Federal standards and limitations to which a "discharge", a "sewage sludge use or disposal practice", or a related activity is subject to, including "effluent limitations", water quality standards, standards of performance, toxic effluent standards or prohibitions, "best management practices", pretreatment standards, and "standards for sewage sludge use and disposal" under Sections 301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308, 403, and 405 of the CWA.

## NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS (January, 2007)

*Application* means the EPA standard national forms for applying for a permit, including any additions, revisions, or modifications to the forms; or forms approved by EPA for use in “approved States”, including any approved modifications or revisions.

*Average* means the arithmetic mean of values taken at the frequency required for each parameter over the specified period. For total and/or fecal coliforms and Escherichia coli, the average shall be the geometric mean.

*Average monthly discharge limitation* means the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar month calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month.

*Average weekly discharge limitation* means the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” measured during the calendar week divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during the week.

*Best Management Practices (BMPs)* means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of “waters of the United States.” BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

*Best Professional Judgment (BPJ)* means a case-by-case determination of Best Practicable Treatment (BPT), Best Available Treatment (BAT), or other appropriate technology-based standard based on an evaluation of the available technology to achieve a particular pollutant reduction and other factors set forth in 40 CFR §125.3 (d).

*Coal Pile Runoff* means the rainfall runoff from or through any coal storage pile.

*Composite Sample* means a sample consisting of a minimum of eight grab samples of equal volume collected at equal intervals during a 24-hour period (or lesser period as specified in the section on Monitoring and Reporting) and combined proportional to flow, or a sample consisting of the same number of grab samples, or greater, collected proportionally to flow over that same time period.

*Construction Activities* - The following definitions apply to construction activities:

- (a) Commencement of Construction is the initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading, or excavating activities or other construction activities.
- (b) Dedicated portable asphalt plant is a portable asphalt plant located on or contiguous to a construction site and that provides asphalt only to the construction site that the plant is located on or adjacent to. The term dedicated portable asphalt plant does not include facilities that are subject to the asphalt emulsion effluent limitation guideline at 40 CFR Part 443.
- (c) Dedicated portable concrete plant is a portable concrete plant located on or contiguous to a construction site and that provides concrete only to the construction site that the plant is located on or adjacent to.

NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS  
(January, 2007)

- (d) Final Stabilization means that all soil disturbing activities at the site have been complete, and that a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70% of the cover for unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures has been established or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, gabions, or geotextiles) have been employed.
- (e) Runoff coefficient means the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff.

*Contiguous zone* means the entire zone established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

*Continuous discharge* means a "discharge" which occurs without interruption throughout the operating hours of the facility except for infrequent shutdowns for maintenance, process changes, or similar activities.

*CWA* means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub. L. 92-500, as amended by Pub. L. 95-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 96-483, and Pub. L. 97-117; 33 USC §§1251 et seq.

*Daily Discharge* means the discharge of a pollutant measured during the calendar day or any other 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurements, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

*Director* normally means the person authorized to sign NPDES permits by EPA or the State or an authorized representative. Conversely, it also could mean the Regional Administrator or the State Director as the context requires.

*Discharge Monitoring Report Form (DMR)* means the EPA standard national form, including any subsequent additions, revisions, or modifications for the reporting of self-monitoring results by permittees. DMRs must be used by "approved States" as well as by EPA. EPA will supply DMRs to any approved State upon request. The EPA national forms may be modified to substitute the State Agency name, address, logo, and other similar information, as appropriate, in place of EPA's.

*Discharge of a pollutant* means:

- (a) Any addition of any "pollutant" or combination of pollutants to "waters of the United States" from any "point source", or
- (b) Any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the "contiguous zone" or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation (See "Point Source" definition).

This definition includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a State, municipality, or other person which do not lead

**NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS**  
(January, 2007)

to a treatment works; and discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances leading into privately owned treatment works.

This term does not include an addition of pollutants by any "indirect discharger."

*Effluent limitation* means any restriction imposed by the Regional Administrator on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of "pollutants" which are "discharged" from "point sources" into "waters of the United States", the waters of the "contiguous zone", or the ocean.

*Effluent limitation guidelines* means a regulation published by the Administrator under Section 304(b) of CWA to adopt or revise "effluent limitations".

*EPA* means the United States "Environmental Protection Agency".

*Flow-weighted composite sample* means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of aliquots where the volume of each aliquot is proportional to the flow rate of the discharge.

*Grab Sample* – An individual sample collected in a period of less than 15 minutes.

*Hazardous Substance* means any substance designated under 40 CFR Part 116 pursuant to Section 311 of the CWA.

*Indirect Discharger* means a non-domestic discharger introducing pollutants to a publicly owned treatment works.

*Interference* means a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:

- (a) Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and
- (b) Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including Title II, more commonly referred to as the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SDWA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act.

*Landfill* means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and which is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile.

*Land application unit* means an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface (excluding manure spreading operations) for treatment or disposal.

*Large and Medium municipal separate storm sewer system* means all municipal separate storm sewers that are either: (i) located in an incorporated place (city) with a population of 100,000 or more as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census (these cities are listed in Appendices F and 40 CFR Part 122); or (ii) located in the counties with unincorporated urbanized

## NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS (January, 2007)

populations of 100,000 or more, except municipal separate storm sewers that are located in the incorporated places, townships, or towns within such counties (these counties are listed in Appendices H and I of 40 CFR 122); or (iii) owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in Paragraph (i) or (ii) and that are designated by the Regional Administrator as part of the large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system.

*Maximum daily discharge limitation* means the highest allowable “daily discharge” concentration that occurs only during a normal day (24-hour duration).

*Maximum daily discharge limitation (as defined for the Steam Electric Power Plants only) when applied to Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) or Total Residual Oxidant (TRO)* is defined as “maximum concentration” or “Instantaneous Maximum Concentration” during the two hours of a chlorination cycle (or fraction thereof) prescribed in the Steam Electric Guidelines, 40 CFR Part 423. These three synonymous terms all mean “a value that shall not be exceeded” during the two-hour chlorination cycle. This interpretation differs from the specified NPDES Permit requirement, 40 CFR § 122.2, where the two terms of “Maximum Daily Discharge” and “Average Daily Discharge” concentrations are specifically limited to the daily (24-hour duration) values.

*Municipality* means a city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body created by or under State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribe organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the CWA.

*National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System* means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the CWA. The term includes an “approved program”.

*New Discharger* means any building, structure, facility, or installation:

- (a) From which there is or may be a “discharge of pollutants”;
- (b) That did not commence the “discharge of pollutants” at a particular “site” prior to August 13, 1979;
- (c) Which is not a “new source”; and
- (d) Which has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that “site”.

This definition includes an “indirect discharger” which commences discharging into “waters of the United States” after August 13, 1979. It also includes any existing mobile point source (other than an offshore or coastal oil and gas exploratory drilling rig or a coastal oil and gas exploratory drilling rig or a coastal oil and gas developmental drilling rig) such as a seafood processing rig, seafood processing vessel, or aggregate plant, that begins discharging at a “site” for which it does not have a permit; and any offshore rig or coastal mobile oil and gas exploratory drilling rig or coastal mobile oil and gas developmental drilling rig that commences the discharge of pollutants after August 13, 1979, at a “site” under EPA’s permitting jurisdiction for which it is not covered by an individual or general permit and which is located in an area determined by the Regional Administrator in the issuance of a final permit to be in an area of biological concern. In determining whether an area is an area of biological concern, the Regional Administrator shall consider the factors specified in 40 CFR §§125.122 (a) (1) through (10).

**NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS**  
(January, 2007)

An offshore or coastal mobile exploratory drilling rig or coastal mobile developmental drilling rig will be considered a "new discharger" only for the duration of its discharge in an area of biological concern.

*New source* means any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a "discharge of pollutants", the construction of which commenced:

- (a) After promulgation of standards of performance under Section 306 of CWA which are applicable to such source, or
- (b) After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with Section 306 of CWA which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with Section 306 within 120 days of their proposal.

*NPDES* means "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System".

*Owner or operator* means the owner or operator of any "facility or activity" subject to regulation under the NPDES programs.

*Pass through* means a Discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

*Permit* means an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by EPA or an "approved" State.

*Person* means an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof.

*Point Source* means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel, or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff (see 40 CFR §122.2).

*Pollutant* means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§2011 et seq.)), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. It does not mean:

- (a) Sewage from vessels; or
- (b) Water, gas, or other material which is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil and gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well is used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is approved by the authority of the State in which the well is located, and if the State determines that the injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources.

**NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS**  
(January, 2007)

*Primary industry category* means any industry category listed in the NRDC settlement agreement (Natural Resources Defense Council et al. v. Train, 8 E.R.C. 2120 (D.D.C. 1976), modified 12 E.R.C. 1833 (D. D.C. 1979)); also listed in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 122.

*Privately owned treatment works* means any device or system which is (a) used to treat wastes from any facility whose operation is not the operator of the treatment works or (b) not a "POTW".

*Process wastewater* means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.

*Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)* means any facility or system used in the treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned by a "State" or "municipality".

This definition includes sewers, pipes, or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment.

*Regional Administrator* means the Regional Administrator, EPA, Region I, Boston, Massachusetts.

*Secondary Industry Category* means any industry which is not a "primary industry category".

*Section 313 water priority chemical* means a chemical or chemical category which:

- (1) is listed at 40 CFR §372.65 pursuant to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) (also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986);
- (2) is present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to EPCRA Section 313 reporting requirements; and
- (3) satisfies at least one of the following criteria:
  - (i) are listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 122 on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides, and phenols), or Table V (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances);
  - (ii) are listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA at 40 CFR §116.4; or
  - (iii) are pollutants for which EPA has published acute or chronic water quality criteria.

*Septage* means the liquid and solid material pumped from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar domestic sewage treatment system, or a holding tank when the system is cleaned or maintained.

*Sewage Sludge* means any solid, semisolid, or liquid residue removed during the treatment of municipal wastewater or domestic sewage. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, solids removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment, scum, septage, portable toilet pumpings, Type III Marine Sanitation Device pumpings (33 CFR Part 159), and sewage sludge products. Sewage sludge does not include grit or screenings, or ash generated during the incineration of sewage sludge.

NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS  
(January, 2007)

*Sewage sludge use or disposal practice* means the collection, storage, treatment, transportation, processing, monitoring, use, or disposal of sewage sludge.

*Significant materials* includes, but is not limited to: raw materials, fuels, materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets, raw materials used in food processing or production, hazardous substance designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA, any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to EPCRA Section 313, fertilizers, pesticides, and waste products such as ashes, slag, and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

*Significant spills* includes, but is not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the CWA (see 40 CFR §110.10 and §117.21) or Section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR § 302.4).

*Sludge-only facility* means any "treatment works treating domestic sewage" whose methods of sewage sludge use or disposal are subject to regulations promulgated pursuant to Section 405(d) of the CWA, and is required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR §122.1(b)(3).

*State* means any of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

*Storm Water* means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

*Storm water discharge associated with industrial activity* means the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying storm water and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing, or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. (See 40 CFR §122.26 (b)(14) for specifics of this definition.

*Time-weighted composite* means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of equal volume aliquots collected at a constant time interval.

*Toxic pollutants* means any pollutant listed as toxic under Section 307 (a)(1) or, in the case of "sludge use or disposal practices" any pollutant identified in regulations implementing Section 405(d) of the CWA.

*Treatment works treating domestic sewage* means a POTW or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment devices or systems, regardless of ownership (including federal facilities), used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated for the disposal of sewage sludge. This definition does not include septic tanks or similar devices.

For purposes of this definition, "domestic sewage" includes waste and wastewater from humans or household operations that are discharged to or otherwise enter a treatment works. In States where there is no approved State sludge management program under Section 405(f) of the CWA, the Regional Administrator may designate any person subject to the standards for sewage sludge use and disposal in 40 CFR Part 503 as a "treatment works treating domestic sewage", where he or she finds that there is a potential for adverse effects on public health and the environment from poor sludge quality or poor sludge handling, use or disposal practices, or where he or she finds that such designation is necessary to ensure that such person is in compliance with 40 CFR Part 503.

**NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS**  
(January, 2007)

*Waste Pile* means any non-containerized accumulation of solid, non-flowing waste that is used for treatment or storage.

*Waters of the United States* means:

- (a) All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of tide;
- (b) All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands";
- (c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, "wetlands", sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:
  - (1) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purpose;
  - (2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or
  - (3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;
- (d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;
- (e) Tributaries of waters identified in Paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition;
- (f) The territorial sea; and
- (g) "Wetlands" adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in Paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition.

Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR §423.11(m) which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not waters of the United States.

*Wetlands* means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

*Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)* means the aggregate toxic effect of an effluent measured directly by a toxicity test. (See Abbreviations Section, following, for additional information.)

**2. Definitions for NPDES Permit Sludge Use and Disposal Requirements.**

*Active sewage sludge unit* is a sewage sludge unit that has not closed.

## NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS (January, 2007)

*Aerobic Digestion* is the biochemical decomposition of organic matter in sewage sludge into carbon dioxide and water by microorganisms in the presence of air.

*Agricultural Land* is land on which a food crop, a feed crop, or a fiber crop is grown. This includes range land and land used as pasture.

*Agronomic rate* is the whole sludge application rate (dry weight basis) designed:

- (1) To provide the amount of nitrogen needed by the food crop, feed crop, fiber crop, cover crop, or vegetation grown on the land; and
- (2) To minimize the amount of nitrogen in the sewage sludge that passes below the root zone of the crop or vegetation grown on the land to the ground water.

*Air pollution control device* is one or more processes used to treat the exit gas from a sewage sludge incinerator stack.

*Anaerobic digestion* is the biochemical decomposition of organic matter in sewage sludge into methane gas and carbon dioxide by microorganisms in the absence of air.

*Annual pollutant loading rate* is the maximum amount of a pollutant that can be applied to a unit area of land during a 365 day period.

*Annual whole sludge application rate* is the maximum amount of sewage sludge (dry weight basis) that can be applied to a unit area of land during a 365 day period.

*Apply sewage sludge or sewage sludge applied to the land* means land application of sewage sludge.

*Aquifer* is a geologic formation, group of geologic formations, or a portion of a geologic formation capable of yielding ground water to wells or springs.

*Auxiliary fuel* is fuel used to augment the fuel value of sewage sludge. This includes, but is not limited to, natural gas, fuel oil, coal, gas generated during anaerobic digestion of sewage sludge, and municipal solid waste (not to exceed 30 percent of the dry weight of the sewage sludge and auxiliary fuel together). Hazardous wastes are not auxiliary fuel.

*Base flood* is a flood that has a one percent chance of occurring in any given year (i.e. a flood with a magnitude equaled once in 100 years).

*Bulk sewage sludge* is sewage sludge that is not sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to the land.

*Contaminate an aquifer* means to introduce a substance that causes the maximum contaminant level for nitrate in 40 CFR §141.11 to be exceeded in ground water or that causes the existing concentration of nitrate in the ground water to increase when the existing concentration of nitrate in the ground water exceeds the maximum contaminant level for nitrate in 40 CFR §141.11.

*Class I sludge management facility* is any publicly owned treatment works (POTW), as defined in 40 CFR §501.2, required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR §403.8 (a) (including any POTW located in a state that has elected to assume local program responsibilities pursuant to 40 CFR §403.10 (e) and any treatment works treating domestic sewage, as defined in 40 CFR § 122.2,

## NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS (January, 2007)

classified as a Class I sludge management facility by the EPA Regional Administrator, or, in the case of approved state programs, the Regional Administrator in conjunction with the State Director, because of the potential for sewage sludge use or disposal practice to affect public health and the environment adversely.

*Control efficiency* is the mass of a pollutant in the sewage sludge fed to an incinerator minus the mass of that pollutant in the exit gas from the incinerator stack divided by the mass of the pollutant in the sewage sludge fed to the incinerator.

*Cover* is soil or other material used to cover sewage sludge placed on an active sewage sludge unit.

*Cover crop* is a small grain crop, such as oats, wheat, or barley, not grown for harvest.

*Cumulative pollutant loading rate* is the maximum amount of inorganic pollutant that can be applied to an area of land.

*Density of microorganisms* is the number of microorganisms per unit mass of total solids (dry weight) in the sewage sludge.

*Dispersion factor* is the ratio of the increase in the ground level ambient air concentration for a pollutant at or beyond the property line of the site where the sewage sludge incinerator is located to the mass emission rate for the pollutant from the incinerator stack.

*Displacement* is the relative movement of any two sides of a fault measured in any direction.

*Domestic septage* is either liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, portable toilet, Type III marine sanitation device, or similar treatment works that receives only domestic sewage. Domestic septage does not include liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar treatment works that receives either commercial wastewater or industrial wastewater and does not include grease removed from a grease trap at a restaurant.

*Domestic sewage* is waste and wastewater from humans or household operations that is discharged to or otherwise enters a treatment works.

*Dry weight basis* means calculated on the basis of having been dried at 105 degrees Celsius (°C) until reaching a constant mass (i.e. essentially 100 percent solids content).

*Fault* is a fracture or zone of fractures in any materials along which strata on one side are displaced with respect to the strata on the other side.

*Feed crops* are crops produced primarily for consumption by animals.

*Fiber crops* are crops such as flax and cotton.

*Final cover* is the last layer of soil or other material placed on a sewage sludge unit at closure.

*Fluidized bed incinerator* is an enclosed device in which organic matter and inorganic matter in sewage sludge are combusted in a bed of particles suspended in the combustion chamber gas.

*Food crops* are crops consumed by humans. These include, but are not limited to, fruits, vegetables, and tobacco.

NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS  
(January, 2007)

*Forest* is a tract of land thick with trees and underbrush.

*Ground water* is water below the land surface in the saturated zone.

*Holocene time* is the most recent epoch of the Quaternary period, extending from the end of the Pleistocene epoch to the present.

*Hourly average* is the arithmetic mean of all the measurements taken during an hour. At least two measurements must be taken during the hour.

*Incineration* is the combustion of organic matter and inorganic matter in sewage sludge by high temperatures in an enclosed device.

*Industrial wastewater* is wastewater generated in a commercial or industrial process.

*Land application* is the spraying or spreading of sewage sludge onto the land surface; the injection of sewage sludge below the land surface; or the incorporation of sewage sludge into the soil so that the sewage sludge can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation grown in the soil.

*Land with a high potential for public exposure* is land that the public uses frequently. This includes, but is not limited to, a public contact site and reclamation site located in a populated area (e.g., a construction site located in a city).

*Land with low potential for public exposure* is land that the public uses infrequently. This includes, but is not limited to, agricultural land, forest and a reclamation site located in an unpopulated area (e.g., a strip mine located in a rural area).

*Leachate collection system* is a system or device installed immediately above a liner that is designed, constructed, maintained, and operated to collect and remove leachate from a sewage sludge unit.

*Liner* is soil or synthetic material that has a hydraulic conductivity of  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  centimeters per second or less.

*Lower explosive limit for methane gas* is the lowest percentage of methane gas in air, by volume, that propagates a flame at 25 degrees Celsius and atmospheric pressure.

*Monthly average (Incineration)* is the arithmetic mean of the hourly averages for the hours a sewage sludge incinerator operates during the month.

*Monthly average (Land Application)* is the arithmetic mean of all measurements taken during the month.

*Municipality* means a city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (including an intermunicipal agency of two or more of the foregoing entities) created by or under State law; an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization having jurisdiction over sewage sludge management; or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA, as amended. The definition includes a special district created under state law, such as a water district, sewer district, sanitary district, utility district, drainage district, or similar entity, or an integrated waste management facility as defined in section 201 (e) of the CWA, as amended, that has as one of its principal responsibilities the treatment, transport, use or disposal of sewage sludge.

## NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS (January, 2007)

*Other container* is either an open or closed receptacle. This includes, but is not limited to, a bucket, a box, a carton, and a vehicle or trailer with a load capacity of one metric ton or less.

*Pasture* is land on which animals feed directly on feed crops such as legumes, grasses, grain stubble, or stover.

*Pathogenic organisms* are disease-causing organisms. These include, but are not limited to, certain bacteria, protozoa, viruses, and viable helminth ova.

*Permitting authority* is either EPA or a State with an EPA-approved sludge management program.

*Person* is an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal Agency, or an agent or employee thereof.

*Person who prepares sewage sludge* is either the person who generates sewage sludge during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works or the person who derives a material from sewage sludge.

*pH* means the logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration; a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a liquid or solid material.

*Place sewage sludge or sewage sludge placed* means disposal of sewage sludge on a surface disposal site.

*Pollutant (as defined in sludge disposal requirements)* is an organic substance, an inorganic substance, a combination of organic and inorganic substances, or pathogenic organism that, after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into an organism either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through the food chain, could on the basis of information available to the Administrator of EPA, cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions (including malfunction in reproduction) or physical deformations in either organisms or offspring of the organisms.

*Pollutant limit (for sludge disposal requirements)* is a numerical value that describes the amount of a pollutant allowed per unit amount of sewage sludge (e.g., milligrams per kilogram of total solids); the amount of pollutant that can be applied to a unit of land (e.g., kilograms per hectare); or the volume of the material that can be applied to the land (e.g., gallons per acre).

*Public contact site* is a land with a high potential for contact by the public. This includes, but is not limited to, public parks, ball fields, cemeteries, plant nurseries, turf farms, and golf courses.

*Qualified ground water scientist* is an individual with a baccalaureate or post-graduate degree in the natural sciences or engineering who has sufficient training and experience in ground water hydrology and related fields, as may be demonstrated by State registration, professional certification, or completion of accredited university programs, to make sound professional judgments regarding ground water monitoring, pollutant fate and transport, and corrective action.

*Range land* is open land with indigenous vegetation.

*Reclamation site* is drastically disturbed land that is reclaimed using sewage sludge. This includes, but is not limited to, strip mines and construction sites.

## NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS (January, 2007)

*Risk specific concentration* is the allowable increase in the average daily ground level ambient air concentration for a pollutant from the incineration of sewage sludge at or beyond the property line of a site where the sewage sludge incinerator is located.

*Runoff* is rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains overland on any part of a land surface and runs off the land surface.

*Seismic impact zone* is an area that has 10 percent or greater probability that the horizontal ground level acceleration to the rock in the area exceeds 0.10 gravity once in 250 years.

*Sewage sludge* is a solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to: domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screening generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in treatment works.

*Sewage sludge feed rate* is either the average daily amount of sewage sludge fired in all sewage sludge incinerators within the property line of the site where the sewage sludge incinerators are located for the number of days in a 365 day period that each sewage sludge incinerator operates, or the average daily design capacity for all sewage sludge incinerators within the property line of the site where the sewage sludge incinerators are located.

*Sewage sludge incinerator* is an enclosed device in which only sewage sludge and auxiliary fuel are fired.

*Sewage sludge unit* is land on which only sewage sludge is placed for final disposal. This does not include land on which sewage sludge is either stored or treated. Land does not include waters of the United States, as defined in 40 CFR §122.2.

*Sewage sludge unit boundary* is the outermost perimeter of an active sewage sludge unit.

*Specific oxygen uptake rate (SOUR)* is the mass of oxygen consumed per unit time per unit mass of total solids (dry weight basis) in sewage sludge.

*Stack height* is the difference between the elevation of the top of a sewage sludge incinerator stack and the elevation of the ground at the base of the stack when the difference is equal to or less than 65 meters. When the difference is greater than 65 meters, stack height is the creditable stack height determined in accordance with 40 CFR §51.100 (ii).

*State* is one of the United States of America, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and an Indian tribe eligible for treatment as a State pursuant to regulations promulgated under the authority of section 518(e) of the CWA.

*Store or storage of sewage sludge* is the placement of sewage sludge on land on which the sewage sludge remains for two years or less. This does not include the placement of sewage sludge on land for treatment.

*Surface disposal site* is an area of land that contains one or more active sewage sludge units.

## NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS (January, 2007)

*Total hydrocarbons* means the organic compounds in the exit gas from a sewage sludge incinerator stack measured using a flame ionization detection instrument referenced to propane.

*Total solids* are the materials in sewage sludge that remain as residue when the sewage sludge is dried at 103 to 105 degrees Celsius.

*Treat or treatment of sewage sludge* is the preparation of sewage sludge for final use or disposal. This includes, but is not limited to, thickening, stabilization, and dewatering of sewage sludge. This does not include storage of sewage sludge.

*Treatment works* is either a federally owned, publicly owned, or privately owned device or system used to treat (including recycle and reclaim) either domestic sewage or a combination of domestic sewage and industrial waste of a liquid nature.

*Unstable area* is land subject to natural or human-induced forces that may damage the structural components of an active sewage sludge unit. This includes, but is not limited to, land on which the soils are subject to mass movement.

*Unstabilized solids* are organic materials in sewage sludge that have not been treated in either an aerobic or anaerobic treatment process.

*Vector attraction* is the characteristic of sewage sludge that attracts rodents, flies, mosquitoes, or other organisms capable of transporting infectious agents.

*Volatile solids* is the amount of the total solids in sewage sludge lost when the sewage sludge is combusted at 550 degrees Celsius in the presence of excess air.

*Wet electrostatic precipitator* is an air pollution control device that uses both electrical forces and water to remove pollutants in the exit gas from a sewage sludge incinerator stack.

*Wet scrubber* is an air pollution control device that uses water to remove pollutants in the exit gas from a sewage sludge incinerator stack.

### 3. Commonly Used Abbreviations

BOD	Five-day biochemical oxygen demand unless otherwise specified
CBOD	Carbonaceous BOD
CFS	Cubic feet per second
COD	Chemical oxygen demand
Chlorine	
Cl <sub>2</sub>	Total residual chlorine
TRC	Total residual chlorine which is a combination of free available chlorine (FAC, see below) and combined chlorine (chloramines, etc.)

NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS  
(January, 2007)

TRO	Total residual chlorine in marine waters where halogen compounds are present
FAC	Free available chlorine (aqueous molecular chlorine, hypochlorous acid, and hypochlorite ion)
Coliform	
Coliform, Fecal	Total fecal coliform bacteria
Coliform, Total	Total coliform bacteria
Cont. (Continuous)	Continuous recording of the parameter being monitored, i.e. flow, temperature, pH, etc.
Cu. M/day or M <sup>3</sup> /day	Cubic meters per day
DO	Dissolved oxygen
kg/day	Kilograms per day
lbs/day	Pounds per day
mg/l	Milligram(s) per liter
ml/l	Milliliters per liter
MGD	Million gallons per day
Nitrogen	
Total N	Total nitrogen
NH <sub>3</sub> -N	Ammonia nitrogen as nitrogen
NO <sub>3</sub> -N	Nitrate as nitrogen
NO <sub>2</sub> -N	Nitrite as nitrogen
NO <sub>3</sub> -NO <sub>2</sub>	Combined nitrate and nitrite nitrogen as nitrogen
TKN	Total Kjeldahl nitrogen as nitrogen
Oil & Grease	Freon extractable material
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
pH	A measure of the hydrogen ion concentration. A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a liquid or material
Surfactant	Surface-active agent

NPDES PART II STANDARD CONDITIONS  
(January, 2007)

Temp. °C	Temperature in degrees Centigrade
Temp. °F	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit
TOC	Total organic carbon
Total P	Total phosphorus
TSS or NFR	Total suspended solids or total nonfilterable residue
Turb. or Turbidity	Turbidity measured by the Nephelometric Method (NTU)
ug/l	Microgram(s) per liter
WET	“Whole effluent toxicity” is the total effect of an effluent measured directly with a toxicity test.
C-NOEC	“Chronic (Long-term Exposure Test) – No Observed Effect Concentration”. The highest tested concentration of an effluent or a toxicant at which no adverse effects are observed on the aquatic test organisms at a specified time of observation.
A-NOEC	“Acute (Short-term Exposure Test) – No Observed Effect Concentration” (see C-NOEC definition).
LC <sub>50</sub>	LC <sub>50</sub> is the concentration of a sample that causes mortality of 50% of the test population at a specific time of observation. The LC <sub>50</sub> = 100% is defined as a sample of undiluted effluent.
ZID	Zone of Initial Dilution means the region of initial mixing surrounding or adjacent to the end of the outfall pipe or diffuser ports.

## MARINE ACUTE TOXICITY TEST PROCEDURE AND PROTOCOL

### I. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The permittee shall conduct acceptable acute toxicity tests in accordance with the appropriate test protocols described below:

- ! Mysid Shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia) definitive 48 hour test.
- ! Inland Silverside (Menidia beryllina) definitive 48 hour test.

Acute toxicity data shall be reported as outlined in Section VIII.

### II. METHODS

Methods to follow are those recommended by EPA in:

Weber, C.I. et al. Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fourth Edition. Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, OH. August 1993, EPA/600/4-90/027F.

Any exceptions are stated herein.

### III. SAMPLE COLLECTION

A discharge sample shall be collected. Aliquots shall be split from the sample, containerized and preserved (as per 40 CFR Part 136) for the chemical and physical analyses. The remaining sample shall be dechlorinated (if detected) in the laboratory using sodium thiosulfate for subsequent toxicity testing. (Note that EPA approved test methods require that samples collected for metals analyses be preserved immediately after collection.) Grab samples must be used for pH, temperature, and total residual oxidants (as per 40 CFR Part 122.21).

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater describes dechlorination of samples (APHA, 1992). Dechlorination can be achieved using a ratio of 6.7 mg/L anhydrous sodium

(September 1996)

1

thiosulfate to reduce 1.0 mg/L chlorine. A thiosulfate control (maximum amount of thiosulfate in lab control or receiving water) should also be run.

All samples held overnight shall be refrigerated at 4°C.

#### **IV. DILUTION WATER**

A grab sample of dilution water used for acute toxicity testing shall be collected at a point away from the discharge which is free from toxicity or other sources of contamination. Avoid collecting near areas of obvious road or agricultural runoff, storm sewers or other point source discharges. An additional control (0% effluent) of a standard laboratory water of known quality shall also be tested.

If the receiving water diluent is found to be, or suspected to be toxic or unreliable, an alternate standard dilution water of known quality with a conductivity, salinity, total suspended solids, and pH similar to that of the receiving water may be substituted **AFTER RECEIVING WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM THE PERMIT ISSUING AGENCY(S)**. Written requests for use of an alternative dilution water should be mailed with supporting documentation to the following address:

Director  
Office of Ecosystem Protection  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency-New England  
JFK Federal Building (CAA)  
Boston, MA 02203

It may prove beneficial to have the proposed dilution water source screened for suitability prior to toxicity testing. EPA strongly urges that screening be done prior to set up of a full definitive toxicity test any time there is question about the dilution water's ability to support acceptable performance as outlined in the 'test acceptability' section of the protocol.

#### **V. TEST CONDITIONS AND TEST ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA**

EPA New England requires tests be performed using four replicates of each control and effluent concentration because the non-parametric statistical tests cannot be used with data from fewer replicates. The following tables summarize the accepted Mysid and Menidia toxicity test conditions and test acceptability criteria:

(September 1996)

**EPA NEW ENGLAND RECOMMENDED EFFLUENT TOXICITY TEST CONDITIONS FOR THE MYSID, MYSIDOPSIS BAHIA 48 HOUR TEST<sup>1</sup>**

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- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Test type                                     | Static, non-renewal  |
| 2. Salinity                                      | 25ppt $\pm$ 10 percent for all dilutions by adding dry ocean salts                                 |
| 3. Temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C)                   | 20 $^{\circ}$ C $\pm$ 1 $^{\circ}$ C or 25 $^{\circ}$ C $\pm$ 1 $^{\circ}$ C                       |
| 4. Light quality                                 | Ambient laboratory illumination  |
| 5. Photoperiod                                   | 16 hour light, 8 hour dark   |
| 6. Test chamber size                             | 250 ml   |
| 7. Test solution volume                          | 200 ml   |
| 8. Age of test organisms                         | 1-5 days   |
| 9. No. Mysids per test chamber                   | 10   |
| 10. No. of replicate test chambers per treatment | 4  |
| 11. Total no. Mysids per test concentration      | 40   |
| 12. Feeding regime                               | Light feeding using concentrated <u>Artemia</u> nauplii while holding prior to initiating the test |
| 13. Aeration <sup>2</sup>                        | None   |

**(September 1996)**

3

14. Dilution water	Natural seawater, or deionized water mixed with artificial sea salts
15. Dilution factor	$\geq 0.5$
16. Number of dilutions <sup>3</sup>	5 plus a control. An additional dilution at the permitted effluent concentration (% effluent) is required if it is not included in the dilution series.
17. Effect measured	Mortality - no movement of body appendages on gentle prodding
18. Test acceptability	90% or greater survival of test organisms in control solution
19. Sampling requirements	For on-site tests, samples are used within 24 hours of the time that they are removed from the sampling device. For off-site tests, samples must be first used within 36 hours of collection.
20. Sample volume required	Minimum 1 liter for effluents and 2 liters for receiving waters

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Footnotes:

1. Adapted from EPA/600/4-90/027F.
2. If dissolved oxygen falls below 4.0 mg/L, aerate at rate of less than 100 bubbles/min. Routine D.O. checks are recommended.
3. When receiving water is used for dilution, an additional control made up of standard laboratory dilution water (0% effluent) is required.

(September 1996)

5

(September 1996)

**EPA NEW ENGLAND RECOMMENDED TOXICITY TEST CONDITIONS FOR THE  
INLAND SILVERSIDE, MENIDIA BERYLLINA 48 HOUR TEST<sup>1</sup>**

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1. Test Type	Static, non-renewal
2. Salinity	25 ppt $\pm$ 2 ppt by adding dry ocean salts
3. Temperature	20°C $\pm$ 1°C or 25°C $\pm$ 1°C
4. Light Quality	Ambient laboratory illumination
5. Photoperiod	16 hr light, 8 hr dark
6. Size of test vessel	250 mL (minimum)
7. Volume of test solution	200 mL/replicate (minimum)
8. Age of fish	9-14 days; 24 hr age range
9. No. fish per chamber	10 (not to exceed loading limits)
10. No. of replicate test vessels per treatment	4
11. total no. organisms per concentration	40
12. Feeding regime	Light feeding using concentrated <u>Artemia</u> nauplii while holding prior to initiating the test
13. Aeration <sup>2</sup>	None
14. Dilution water	Natural seawater, or deionized water mixed with artificial sea salts.
15. Dilution factor	$\geq$ 0.5

(September 1996)

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 16. Number of dilutions <sup>3</sup> | 5 plus a control. An additional dilution at the permitted concentration (% effluent) is required if it is not included in the dilution series.                                   |
| 17. Effect measured                  | Mortality-no movement on gentle prodding.  |
| 18. Test acceptability               | 90% or greater survival of test organisms in control solution.   |
| 19. Sampling requirements            | For on-site tests, samples must be used within 24 hours of the time they are removed from the sampling device. Off-site test samples must be used within 36 hours of collection. |
| 20. Sample volume required           | Minimum 1 liter for effluents and 2 liters for receiving waters.   |
- 

Footnotes:

1. Adapted from EPA/600/4-90/027F.
2. If dissolved oxygen falls below 4.0 mg/L, aerate at rate of less than 100 bubbles/min. Routine D.O. checks recommended.
3. When receiving water is used for dilution, an additional control made up of standard laboratory dilution water (0% effluent) is required.

## VI. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

At the beginning of the static acute test, pH, salinity, and temperature must be measured at the beginning and end of each 24 hour period in each dilution and in the controls. The following chemical analyses shall be performed for each sampling event.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Effluent</u>	<u>Diluent</u>	<u>Minimum Quanti- fication Level (mg/L)</u>
pH	x	x	---
Salinity	x	x	PPT (o/oo)
Total Residual Oxidants* <sup>1</sup>	x	x	0.05
Total Solids and Suspended Solids	x	x	
	---		
Ammonia	x	x	
	0.1		
Total Organic Carbon	x	x	
	0.5		
<u>Total Metals</u>			
Cd	x		0.001
Cr	x		0.005
Pb	x		0.005
Cu	x		0.0025
Zn	x		0.0025
Ni	x		0.004
Al	x		0.02

### Superscript:

#### \*<sup>1</sup> Total Residual Oxidants

Either of the following methods from the 18th Edition of the APHA Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater must be used for these analyses:

- Method 4500-Cl E Low Level Amperometric Titration (the preferred method);
- Method 4500-CL G DPD Photometric Method.

or use USEPA Manual of Methods Analysis of Water or Wastes, Method 330.5.

(September 1996)

## VII. TOXICITY TEST DATA ANALYSIS

### LC50 Median Lethal Concentration

An estimate of the concentration of effluent or toxicant that is lethal to 50% of the test organisms during the time prescribed by the test method.

Methods of Estimation:

- ! Probit Method
- ! Spearman-Kärber
- ! Trimmed Spearman-Kärber
- ! Graphical

See flow chart in Figure 6 on page 77 of EPA 600/4-90/027F for appropriate method to use on a given data set.

### No Observed Acute Effect Level (NOAEL)

See flow chart in Figure 13 on page 94 of EPA 600/4-90/027F.

## VIII. TOXICITY TEST REPORTING

The following must be reported:

- ! Description of sample collection procedures, site description;
- ! Names of individuals collecting and transporting samples, times and dates of sample collection and analysis on chain-of-custody; and
- ! General description of tests: age of test organisms, origin, dates and results of standard toxicant tests; light and temperature regime; other information on test conditions if different than procedures recommended. Reference toxicity test data must be included.
- ! Raw data and bench sheets.
- ! All chemical/physical data generated. (Include minimum detection levels and minimum quantification levels.)
- ! Provide a description of dechlorination procedures (as applicable).

(September 1996)

9

- ! Any other observations or test conditions affecting test outcome.
- ! Statistical tests used to calculate endpoints.

(September 1996)

10

*Appendix C*  
*Quarterly SWPPP Inspection Form*

Appendix C  
Quarterly SWPPP Inspection Checklist  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company  
Everett, MA

Inspection Completed by (Print Name): \_\_\_\_\_

Inspection Completed by (Signature): \_\_\_\_\_

Area 1 - Operations/Maintenance

Date of Inspection: \_\_\_\_\_

Item ID	Description	Responsible Party	BMPs	Implemented?	Needing Maintenance or Repair?	Needing Replacement or Revision?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes (include incidents of non-compliance and need for additional controls)
9A	Equipment and Supply Storage	Maintenance Operations	No stockpiles of unconsolidated material are stored in the area.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Equipment stored has no visible leaks.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
1A	Truck Parking and Equipment Laydown Area	Terminal Operations/Global and Retail Remediation	Portable containers that contain potential storm water contaminants are stored inside or under cover.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Containers potentially exposed to storm water are free of corrosion.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Containers, drums and bags are stored away from direct traffic routes.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Containers maintained outdoors are stored on pallets or similar devices to prevent contact with the ground.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			There are no visible leaks.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			To minimize spills from vehicles, no company or personal vehicle maintenance activities are conducted in the parking lots. Vehicle maintenance activities are conducted within the service garage.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Visitor, delivery, and transport vehicles are subject to inspection prior to entry. Any tank trucks parked onsite are empty or either parked inside secondary containment areas. Vehicles with visible leaking fuel and/or oil are detained outside of the Terminal.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Parked tank trucks are either empty or parked within secondary containment areas.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
3	Spill Response Equipment	MSRC	Part of MSRC Inspection - obtain copy of latest report				
12A	Soil Stockpile Area	Terminal Operations	Stockpiles are stored on and covered with tarps or in a covered roll-off container.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
10	MPL Area (Bailed Product Storage at Satellite Accumulation Area)	Remediation	Regular inspections of secondary containment areas, piping and valves appear to be effective.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Materials that contain potential storm water contaminants are stored inside or under cover.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
8	Tank Bottom Water Management	Terminal Operations	The wastewater treatment equipment and tanks are in good condition.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Regular inspections of secondary containment areas, piping and valves appear to be effective.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Materials that contain potential storm water contaminants are stored inside or under cover.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
18A	Pump Back Area - Tank Bottom Water Vac Truck Discharge	Terminal Operations	Verify that SPCC inspections are conducted for this area.				
15	Bulk Storage (ASTs) - North Tank Farm	Terminal Operations	Regular inspections of tanks, secondary containment areas, piping, and valves appear to be effective.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
22	Storm Water Sump Pumps/Lift Station	Maintenance Operations	Regular inspections and maintenance of pumps and lift station appear to be effective.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Pumps are in-service and operating as designed.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Appendix C  
Quarterly SWPPP Inspection Checklist  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company  
Everett, MA

Area 2 - Operations/Maintenance

Inspection Completed by (Print Name)

Inspection Completed by (Signature)

Date of Inspection

Item ID	Description	Responsible Party	BM's	Implemented?	Needing Maintenance or Repair?	Needing Replacement or Modification?	Corrective Action Needed and When (include incident if non-compliance and need for additional controls)
16A	Spill Kit Delivery	Terminal Operations	Regular inspections of secondary containment areas, piping and valves subject to be effective. Ensure that the loading and unloading of equipment product is overseen by qualified Terminal employees. Regular inspections of secondary containment areas, piping and valves subject to be effective. Perimeter ditches vacuumed out when needed.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
17A	Loading Rack	Terminal Operations	Regular inspections of secondary containment areas, piping and valves subject to be effective. Perimeter ditches vacuumed out when needed.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
7	Additive Off-Load Area	Terminal Operations	Regular inspections of secondary containment areas, piping and valves subject to be effective. The secondary containment is covered.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
18B	Product Pump Back Area	Terminal Operations	Verify that SPC inspection are conducted for this area. Equipment storage has no visible leaks.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
19C	Equipment and Supply Storage (Outside Corner of Parking Lot)	Maintenance Operations	Containers, drums and bags are stored away from direct traffic routes. Regular inspections of tanks, secondary containment areas, piping, and valves subject to be effective.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
14	Waste Oil Tank	Maintenance Operations	Regular inspections of tanks, secondary containment areas, piping, and valves subject to be effective.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
13	Damper	Terminal Operations	Dampers are covered when not in use. Dampers are not overflowing or emptied as needed.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
2A	Employee and Visitor Parking	Terminal Operations	There are no visible leaks. To minimize spills from vehicles, no company or personal vehicle maintenance activities are conducted in the parking lot. Vehicle maintenance activities are conducted within the service areas. Visitor, delivery, and transport vehicles are subject to inspection prior to entry. Any tank trucks parked outside are empty or parked inside secondary containment areas. Vehicles with visible leaking fuel and/or oil are parked outside of the Terminal. Parked tank trucks are either empty or parked within secondary containment areas.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
2B	Employee and Visitor Parking	Terminal Operations	There are no visible leaks. To minimize spills from vehicles, no company or personal vehicle maintenance activities are conducted in the parking lot. Vehicle maintenance activities are conducted within the service areas. Visitor, delivery, and transport vehicles are subject to inspection prior to entry. Any tank trucks parked outside are empty or parked inside secondary containment areas. Vehicles with visible leaking fuel and/or oil are parked outside of the Terminal. Parked tank trucks are either empty or parked within secondary containment areas.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
11C	Hazardous Waste Storage/accumulation Areas	Terminal Operations	Containers maintained outdoors are stored on pallets or similar devices to prevent contact with the ground. Hazardous waste is disposed of within the 90-day limit. Containers are in good condition and are stored within secondary containment.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
11D	Hazardous Waste Storage/accumulation Areas	Terminal Operations	Containers maintained outdoors are stored on pallets or similar devices to prevent contact with the ground. Hazardous waste is disposed of within the 90-day limit. Containers are in good condition and are stored within secondary containment.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

## Area 3 - Operations/Maintenance

Inspection Completed by (Print Name): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Inspection Completed by (Signature): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of Inspection: \_\_\_\_\_

ExxonMobil Oil Corporation  
Everett, Massachusetts

Appendix C  
Quarterly SWPPP Inspection Checklist  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company  
Everett, MA

Inspection Completed by (Print Name): \_\_\_\_\_

Inspection Completed by (Signature): \_\_\_\_\_

Area 4 - Operations/Maintenance

Date of Inspection: \_\_\_\_\_

Item ID	Description	Responsible Party	BMPs	Implemented?	Needing Maintenance or Repair?	Needing Replacement or Revision?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes (include incidents of non-compliance and need for additional controls)
1B	Truck Parking and Equipment Laydown Area - Distrigas Overflow Parking	Terminal Operations	Portable containers that contain potential storm water contaminants are stored inside or under cover.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Containers potentially exposed to storm water are free of corrosion.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Containers, drums and bags are stored away from direct traffic routes.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Containers maintained outdoors are stored on pallets or similar devices to prevent contact with the ground.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			There are no visible leaks.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			To minimize spills from vehicles, no company or personal vehicle maintenance activities are conducted in the parking lots. Vehicle maintenance activities are conducted within the service garage.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Visitor, delivery, and transport vehicles are subject to inspection prior to entry. Any tank trucks parked onsite are empty or parked inside secondary containment areas. Vehicles with visible leaking fuel and/or oil are detained outside of the Terminal.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Parked tank trucks are either empty or parked within secondary containment areas.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
11F	Satellite Accumulation Area	Terminal Operations	Containers potentially exposed to storm water are free of corrosion.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Containers maintained outdoors are stored on pallets or similar devices to prevent contact with the ground.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Ensure hazardous waste is disposed of offsite in accordance with regulatory requirements and within the 90-day limit.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Containers are in good condition and are stored within secondary containment.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
16	Bulk Storage (ASTs) – South Tank Farm (Sprague)	Terminal Operations/Sprague	Regular inspections of tanks, secondary containment areas, piping, and valves appear to be effective.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
22	Storm Water Sump Pumps/Lift Station	Maintenance Operations	Regular inspections and maintenance of pumps and lift station appear to be effective.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Pumps are in-service and operating as designed.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Appendix C  
Quarterly SWPPP Inspection Checklist  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company  
Everett, MA

Inspection Completed by (Print Name): \_\_\_\_\_

Inspection Completed by (Signature): \_\_\_\_\_

Area 5 - Sprague

Date of Inspection: \_\_\_\_\_

Item ID	Description	Responsible Party	BMPs	Implemented?	Needing Maintenance or Repair?	Needing Replacement or Revision?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes (include incidents of non-compliance and need for additional controls)
2C	Employee and Visitor Parking	Sprague	There are no visible leaks.  To minimize spills from vehicles, no company or personal vehicle maintenance activities are conducted in the parking lots. Vehicle maintenance activities are conducted within the service garage.  Visitor, delivery, and transport vehicles are subject to inspection prior to entry. Any tank trucks parked onsite are empty or parked inside secondary containment areas. Vehicles with visible leaking fuel and/or oil are detained outside of the Terminal.  Parked tank trucks are either empty or parked within secondary containment areas.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
16	Bulk Storage (ASTs) – South Tank Farm (Sprague)	Terminal Operations/Sprague	Regular inspections of tanks, secondary containment areas, piping, and valves appear to be effective.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
17B	Loading Rack	Sprague	Regular inspections of secondary containment areas, piping and valves appear to be effective.  Surface is in good condition. Any drains are in working order.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
18D	Product Pump Back Area	Sprague	Verify that SPCC inspections are conducted for this area.				
19	Bulk Material Storage	Sprague	Materials that contain potential storm water contaminants are stored inside or under cover.  Containers, drums and bags are stored away from direct traffic routes.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
20B	Fuel Oil Delivery	Sprague	Regular inspections of secondary containment areas, piping and valves appear to be effective.  Ensure that the loading and unloading of oil/petroleum products is overseen by qualified Terminal employees.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
21	Storage and Equipment Area	Sprague	Materials that contain potential storm water contaminants are stored inside or under cover.  Containers potentially exposed to storm water are free of corrosion.  Containers, drums and bags are stored away from direct traffic routes.  Containers are stacked in a way to avoid damage from improper weight distribution.  Containers maintained outdoors are stored on pallets or similar devices to prevent contact with the ground.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
22	Storm Water Sump Pumps/Lift Station	Maintenance Operations	Regular inspections and maintenance of pumps and lift station appear to be effective.  Pumps are in-service and operating as designed.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Appendix C  
Quarterly SWPPP Inspection Checklist  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company  
Everett, MA

Area 6 - The Dock

Inspection Completed by (Print Name) \_\_\_\_\_  
Inspection Completed by (Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Inspection: \_\_\_\_\_

Item ID	Description	Responsible Party	HAZOP	Implemented?	Needing Maintenance or Repair?	Needing Replacement or Revisions?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes (include incidents of non-compliance and need for additional controls)
23	Oil Transfer Pumps	Terminal Operations	Regular inspections and maintenance of pumps appear to be effective.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
24	Cathodic Anode Corrosion System	Terminal Operations	Regular inspections of tank secondary containment area, piping, and vent lines appear to be effective.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
11E	Ballfill Assemblies Area	Terminal Operations	Containers (primarily) exposed to storm water are free of corrosion.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Containers maintained outdoors are stored on pallets or similar devices to prevent contact with the ground.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Excess hazardous waste is disposed of offsite in accordance with regulatory requirements and within the 90-day limit.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			Containers are in good condition and are stored within secondary containment.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

*Appendix D*  
*Annual SWPPP Compliance*  
*Certification*

**Appendix D**  
**Annual SWPPP Compliance Certification**

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan  
ExxonMobil Oil Corporation  
ExxonMobil Everett Terminal  
52 Beacham Street  
Everett, MA 02149

SWPPP Review Year: \_\_\_\_\_

In accordance with Part I.B.7 of individual NPDES Permit MA0000833 and per the quarterly SWPPP inspection checklist (SWPPP Appendix C), I hereby certify the following:

- ☐ The previous year's SWPPP inspections & maintenance activities were conducted;
- ☐ The previous year's SWPPP inspections & maintenance activity results were recorded;
- ☐ The previous year's SWPPP inspections & maintenance activity records were maintained; and
- ☐ The facility is in compliance with the SWPPP.

*"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

*Appendix E*  
*SWPPP Technical Changes*  
*Certification*

## **Appendix E**

### **Record of SWPPP Amendments**

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan  
ExxonMobil Oil Company  
ExxonMobil Everett Terminal  
52 Beacham Street  
Everett, MA 02149

#### **SWPPP Amendments**

##### **Technical Amendments**

This SWPPP Plan will be amended when there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects the potential for a pollutant to reach stormwater. Examples include adding or removing storage containers, changes in the types of product stored at this facility, changes to the treatment works design and operation, or revisions to standard operating procedures.

Technical amendments to the SWPPP must be made within 30 days of any physical equipment addition/modification or procedural change. The trigger is the start of operations (i.e., the day a new tank is put into service or a new material is used at the terminal).

Any and only the technical amendments to this Plan will be certified by the ExxonMobil Terminal Superintendent. Technical Amendments affecting various pages within the plan can be certified by the ExxonMobil Terminal Superintendent here, certifying those amendments only, and will be documented in this Record of Plan Amendments.

##### **Administrative Amendments**

Administrative or non-technical should be made as revisions occur. Examples include changes to the pollution prevention team, phone numbers, and non-material changes to existing procedures which do not affect the potential for the discharge pollutants to stormwater.

Administrative amendments do not require certification.

**Certification of Technical SWPPP Amendment:**

*"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."*

---

**Printed Name**

---

**Signature**

---

**Date****(Seal)**

**SWPPP Monthly Regulatory Review Checklist**

The SWPPP Monthly Regulatory Review Checklist should be reviewed monthly to determine if any technical or administrative changes occurred at the facility. The facility can use this reminder every month and if they answer "yes" to any of the questions, the Field Environmental Advisor should be contacted to decide if it is a "material change" requiring SWPPP amendment.

## SWPPP Plan Review Questionnaire

Category	Equipment	Location	Basis	Ref. No.	Procedure	Frequency/ Due Date
Manuals	SWPPP plans	SWPPP Plan	Environmental	Individual NPDES Permit MA0000833	Review facility/SWPPP for material changes using SWPPP Change Log	monthly

Have any of the following changes occurred at your facility in the last 30 days? This includes both the ExxonMobil and Sprague terminals.	Yes	No
1) Have you added/removed any containers that contain potential stormwater pollutants (i.e., aboveground storage tanks, storage areas, pump back areas, loading facilities)?		
2) Have you added a new product or material to the facility (or removed one)?		
3) Has there been a change to the design, construction, or operation of the treatment works and associated drainage system?		
4) Is the inspection frequency adequate to ensure compliance with the SWPPP?		
5) Have there been any changes to procedures associated with stormwater management (i.e., how secondary containment areas are inspected and vac'ed out if needed)?		
6) Have you changed any inspection checklists?		
7) Have any employees transferred in or out of your facility?		
8) Do you have updated facility drawings since the last SWPPP update?		
9) Has any member (by title) of the Pollution Prevention Team changed?		
10) Has anything occurred (positive or negative) at your facility that could affect your ability to <i>prevent a spill of potential pollutants to stormwater</i> ?		

If the answer to any of these questions is "yes", please contact the Field Environmental Advisor, who will decide if your change(s) require amendment to the SWPPP. A "yes" answer may require changes to your SWPPP plan within 30 days. If the answers are "no" there are no changes to be made.

*Appendix F  
SWPPP Controlled Copies List*

**Appendix F**  
**SWPPP Controlled Copies List**

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan  
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company  
52 Beacham Street  
Everett, MA 02149

Controlled copies of the SWPPP will be distributed as follows:

- 1) ExxonMobil - Terminal Library
- 2) Sprague Energy